THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XV.—NO. 80. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5, 1871. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE BLACK SEA QUESTION.

Russian Official Statement.

The Massacres in Paris.

First Blood of the Revolution.

THE CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

South Carolina and Massachusetts.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE BLACK SEA.

Official Russian Account of the Settlement of the Question.

The following remarkable article in the *Government Messenger* of St. Petersburg gives the official Russian account of the settlement of the Black Sea question:—"For fifteen years Russia has strictly fulfilled the obligations of the treaty of Paris, onerous as some of them were for her dignity. Meanwhile political events had made considerable changes in the provisions of this treaty, and in course of time the position of the European powers in their relations toward each other had become essentially modified. It was impossible for Russia to submit any longer to the restrictions which had been imposed on her on the Black Sea, which bathes the Russian coasts, after the international relations of the other States had become so remarkably altered. The Imperial Cabinet notified Europe by the Imperial Chancellor's circular of the 10th of October that it no longer considered itself bound by the restrictions relating to the Black Sea, and that his Majesty the Emperor had assumed his full sovereign rights upon that sea, leaving at the same time the other sovereigns free to resume their rights in their entire extent. Notwithstanding the violent and biased declarations of many organs of the European press, the great powers which had signed the treaty of Paris did not look upon our circular as a provocation addressed to Europe, nor as an indication of secret plans against her peace, but as a frank and moderate notification; and they resoved, at the suggestion of the North German Confederation, to assemble in a conference for the purpose of bringing this notification of Russia into harmony with the treaty of 1856. Our Cabinet gladly accepted the invitation to take part in this conference, more especially as in the circular of the 19th of October it had already been stated that his Majesty was disposed to conclude any new international agreement whose object it should be to strengthen the prospects of universal peace. While securing the dignity of Russia, the labors of the conference were greatly impeded and delayed by the contemporary political events; but from the very beginning all the powers expressed a readiness to solve the questions in a spirit of peace and justice. In yesterday's number of the *Government Messenger* a telegram was printed announcing that a new treaty had been signed at the London Conference which abolishes those articles of the Treaty of Paris that limited the sovereign rights of Russia and Turkey on the Black Sea. There can be no doubt that not only all Russians, but all friends of peace and justice, will heartily rejoice at this work of European diplomacy. It limits no one's rights, it does not demand any sacrifices, while it has restored rights which had been violated, removed a symbol of international distrust, and strengthened the intimate relations of the European States. It is pre-eminently a work of peace and justice."

DISTURBED PARIS.

The Massacre in the Place Vendome—First Bloodshed of the Revolution.

Paris (March 22) Cor. of the Pall Mall Gazette.

I was breakfasting in the Rue St. Honore, when there was a rush down the street, and a cry that fighting had commenced in the Place Vendome. Repairing to the scene of action, I was just in time to witness the end of what must be termed a massacre. An unarmed demonstration similar to that of yesterday had been organized at the new opera; it was proceeding down the Rue de la Paix when it met two insurgents, who were disarmed; these men rushed back to their comrades; the "manifestation" continued its march, an officer of the line carying a banner in front of the column. Cries of "Vive l'Ordre!" "Vive l'Assemblee!" were raised and hats were waved. The tradesmen in the Rue de la Paix had again to close their shutters, but the windows and balconies were crowded. The insurgents threw a line of troops across the entrance to the Place Vendome in the hope of stopping the procession, which, however, marched straight on, and drove this line back upon the main body. It was at this moment that a couple of shots were fired into the air, occasioning a partial retreat, but the officer with the flag stood firm, and the unarmed column pushed on, wishing to reach the centre of the Place and parley with the leaders. However, there was a fresh discharge of musketry, fired this time not into the air but into the thick of unarmed citizens, and this discharge, of course, sent the procession to the right about. The distance to cover was fortunately not far, and Rue de la Paix was quickly deserted by all but a few plucky fellows, who foolishly wished to stand their ground; but the insurgents kept up a dropping fire, and soon there was nothing to be seen in front of their muskets but the dead bodies of those who had fallen and the wounded who were too severely hit to get out of the way. By the side of one corpse there was a dog lying dead. A tall man in black made his appearance, holding aloft a white pocket-handkerchief. A National Guard took a deliberate shot at him, and the bullet struck the wall close to the tall man's head. He retreated, and the dead and dying were left in the street for nearly an hour. By degrees the inhabitants of the Rue de la Paix took courage, and began to open their doors and peep out: and, as all was quiet, humane persons ventured forth and took the wounded into their houses, and shortly afterwards the dead bodies were also removed, and few traces remained of the struggle beyond a few blood-stains on the pavement and some broken windows. Several bullets entered the premises of Mr. Blount, our ex-consul, but fortunately did little damage. As far as I can learn, there were about ten people killed and twenty wounded. Half a dozen fell close to me in the Rue Neuve des Petits Champs, but most of them were uninjured, and soon recovered the use of their legs. Admiral Saisset, one of the Deputies of Paris and Commander-in-Chief of the National Guard, was in the front rank of the procession and escaped unwounded; he afterwards endeavored to form a sufficient force to attack the insurgents. Several explosive bullets were fired, and one may be seen in the shop of the tailor Dusautoy. The firing was hardly over when I went into a tobacconist's for postage stamps; the shop-door alone was open; a small boy about seven years of age entered, and placing a couple of francs on the counter, asked for two packs of cards and snuff for a sou. Great indignation is manifested at the massacre which has just taken place, and able bodied men are everywhere gesticulating and declaring that this state of things must finish. However, no one seems inclined to bell the cat, and the National Guards of the First Arrondissement allow the scum of Belleville and Montmartre to invade and hold their quarter of the town. It was with astonishment that I beheld isolated soldiers and National Guards returning home from the Rue de la Paix and passing through the streets unmolested by the crowd. A man of the line, as he passed where I was standing, was quietly inserting his finger in the muzzle of his Chassepot by way of cleaning it. The people ask: Where is the Government, and are they to be massacred? One citizen felt much aggrieved that the insurgents had not summoned the procession to disperse in the usual manner—three rolls of the drum, and a minute between each roll.

NORTH AND SOUTH.

A South Carolina Democrat Would Imitate Massachusetts.

The following letter from Mr. C. G. Memminger, late Secretary of the Treasury of the Confederate States, is printed in the Charleston *Republican*. It was addressed to the Governor, and contains some important suggestions. Mr. Memminger says:—

The leading fact which has probably induced your action is the formation of combinations, in many of the upper counties of the State, which exhibit themselves in acts of violence upon those whom they deem fit subjects for extraordinary visitation. There can be no difficulty in ascertaining the cause of these combinations. It is undoubtedly the conviction that the existing government of the State is utterly corrupt, and that it has failed in all the duties which are required at its hands.

Various evidences have settled a conviction in the minds of the whites that they must seek protection outside of the existing Government, and as your Excellency doubtless sees, these evils must result in anarchy or civil war, unless some remedy be speedily applied. The active cause of all this evil is clearly the Legislature of the State. There it all originates; there it has its abode, and from thence it must be removed before peace or security can ensue. The character of this body must therefore be changed. Instead of representing ignorance and vice, it must represent knowledge and virtue. This it cannot do until you change its constituency. There is no possible method of reforming an agency while the principal continues the same, and ignorance and prejudice will never select for their agents the wise and the good. Our troubles result from this cause and from neglect of the great American aphorism that taxation without representation is tyranny. In our present system of State government those who pay taxes have no voice in the government. This investigation clearly points to the only possible remedy, to wit, a change in the constituency which elects the Legislature. Let this be improved, and the improvement of the other follows of course. A more intelligent body of voters, and one directly responsible to pay the taxes which are imposed by their representatives, would speedily provide a remedy. Under their auspices an intelligent and virtuous Legislature would again make its appearance, and the laws of the land and the public officers appointed to administer them would again command public confidence and ensure the peace and tranquillity of the State. All this can be obtained by simply following the lead of that State which our present rulers would regard as the fountain of political wisdom, and amending our Constitution, so as to conform the qualifications of voters to those required in Massachusetts. Let the voters be only such as can read and have paid some tax for the support of the Government, and the representatives will at once change their character. Such a qualification in the voters would discriminate only against ignorance, and would place it in the power of every man to take part in the government, whatever may be his race or color. The difficulty of such an amendment arises from the fact that it must find sufficient favor with the existing authorities to command a two-thirds vote. This difficulty is real; but is it not worth the effort to overcome it? Without some such change the State must inevitably drift into anarchy or civil war, and surely we already have had a sufficient experience of the evils of war to induce every one to seek their avoidance. If you, sir, would commence the movement by an earnest appeal to the Legislature immediately to submit the call of a convention to the decision of the people, it is not at all improbable that the movement may succeed. It is true that it will take much time, and that much agitation must ensue. But let every man weigh against these considerations the danger which must attend any other course. Should even the violence which may be apprehended be suppressed by military force, it is not at all unlikely that, as their only remaining resource, the entire community will refuse to pay their taxes; and then where will be the credit and Government of the State? C. G. MEMMINGER.

CONNECTICUT.

A Review of the Campaign.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 4.—I think you will be justified in saying that your correspondence from Connecticut during the campaign has had, at least, the merit of accuracy in its prospective views of the result. The confidence of Democrats was inspired by a belief that a great "tidal wave" had started in New Hampshire, and was to sweep first over Connecticut, and finally, in 1872, engulf the whole country in a grand Democratic victory. We have shown, in the Republican papers here and elsewhere, that there were no strong evidences of a reaction, certainly nothing in comparison with the backward movements of 1862 and 1867; and that especially in Connecticut there was nothing in the canvass going to show that the chances of a Democratic triumph now were even so good as they were two years ago when Governor Jewell was elected. The Republican canvass then, as I recently telegraphed you, showed a majority against Jewell of about 700. Last year, when English was elected by 811, our canvass conceded a majority of 1500. This year—the first time in four years—the canvass was in our favor. We had given the opposition all doubtful votes; evidently they counted them in also, and relied upon others, ignorantly supposing that there was a strong undercurrent of popular feeling turning against the Republican party. I have written you confidently of the result because I was unable to see any evidence of unusual changes. Still, I have known that the Democratic managers were sincerely hopeful; but whether they relied upon an honest vote or not puzzled me. Now, I am told that the Democratic canvass itself showed a clear majority. Mr. A. E. Burr, of the Hartford *Times*, who is chairman of the Democratic State Committee, tells me that the result is one of the most surprising things of his life: that he had not the slightest doubt of the election of English by certainly 1500 majority. Taking this view of the Democratic situation as correct, the party managers were simply over-confident: they depended upon imaginary results, and were so enthusiastic over the tidal-wave as to make a reckless canvass.

A BOLD ASSASSINATION.

A Bridegroom Shot Down While Receiving the Congratulations of His Friends—The Affair Shrouded in Mystery.

From the Kansas City Bulletin.

Dark and bloody was the deed! A feeling of horror thrilled through the hearts of the many witnesses who stood by and saw a young and happy bridegroom shot down, and without any apparent cause, by the hand of the sneakling assassin. A merry and joyous company had assembled last evening in the parlor of the St. Nicholas Hotel to do honor to the union of two loving hearts—the marriage of Mr. J. C. Foster, late of Bowling Green, Kentucky, to Miss Rose Bird, of this city. Father Donnelly had just performed the marriage ceremony. The bride was in the parlor, attended by a bevy of beauties and merry young maidens. The proud bridegroom had but just passed out to the saloon to receive the pledges and congratulations of his friends, when there entered an uninvited guest, a Mr. Thomas Smith, of Independence, who at once accosted Foster. Very few words passed between them. A bystander overheard the following conversation, the meaning whereof is still shrouded in mystery. Foster was standing at the corner of the bar when Smith said, "You do not mean it." "I do." "Then prepare yourself." At the same time he produced a navy revolver and fired into Foster. Turning around, without a word of explanation, the assassin walked out of the saloon, putting up his pistol as he walked coolly across the street past the court house. Turning between the market house and the court house, he mounted his horse and fled out into the darkness of the night, unmolested, unpursued. The bridegroom staggered backward as he received the shot, and fell upon a window bench. Medical attendance was soon upon the scene, and the wounded man carried up stairs. His cries were continuous, his only exclamations being, "Tom Smith, why did you murder me?" "Oh, why have you shot me down upon this my wedding?" "I who was your best friend and loved you! Oh, Tom, why have you murdered me?" An examination of the wound by Drs. Milligan, Taylor, and other surgeons whose names we were unable to learn, showed that the bullet had passed through the right hand and had entered the abdomen near the groin, and had glanced obliquely downwards, lodging about three inches from where it had entered. The opinion of the surgeons was that the wound was dangerous, but not necessarily fatal. The scene in the parlor was beyond description. The fair and elegantly attired bride, stricken down in her grief and horror, was surrounded by her bridesmaids and relatives. Here and there were fair girls lying prostrate and insensible from fright. Sobs and whispers were the only sounds to be heard. All was sadness and grief where joy and glee had reigned supreme not twenty minutes before. Tom Smith is now under indictment for robbing Stone & Thornton's bank in 1867, on information furnished by Jim Crow Childs. Smith has been a refugee from justice in Canada for about two years, having but recently returned to his home at Independence. His capture is considered doubtful. We have been unable to learn the cause that led to this deed of blood. The whole affair remains enshrouded in a veil of mystery.

UNITED GERMANY.

Opening of the New Reichstag—The Imperial Speech.

Berlin (March 21) Cor. of Pall Mall Gazette.

The opening of the Reichstag took place today, an event which has produced a profound sensation among the usually not excitable Berliners. The Reichstag was opened in the Weisse Saal of the Schloss, and the members afterwards moved off to their own not very imposing premises in the Leipsiger Strasse. The Weisse Saal is a splendid white marble hall of the old palace, fitted up suitably for the present occasion. A canopy was placed for the Emperor with a *dais* under it; on the right was a box railed off for the ladies.

In front of the box stood the royal princes. The service was to have been over at 12½, and the ceremony of reading the King's speech was to have taken place at 1 o'clock; but just before 1 we saw a number of ordinary workmen enter in working dress, with large old stones and ironwork on barrows. The red velvet of the dais was covered with cloth, and the workmen proceeded to erect with the old stones a royal chair or throne. Gradually what appeared to be a very ancient chair was put together; it might have been of the age of Charlemagne, but it was supported by four cannon balls of a very different date. On the top of the chair was a framework of iron, which, as far as I could see, appeared new, but copied from some ancient model. The erection of the chair delayed the ceremony, and the King did not enter till near 2 o'clock.

THE ROYAL SPEECH.

The King, who was loudly cheered, read the following speech from the throne:—

"Honored Sirs:—When I see the German Reichstag assembled around me for the first time after the glorious but trying struggle which Germany has carried on victoriously for its independence, I am impelled, above all things, to give expression to my humble thanks toward God for the historic successes with which His mercy has blessed the faithful unity of the German allies, the heroism and the discipline of our armies, as well as the devotion of the German people, which really made all sacrifices. We have achieved what has been striven for by our forefathers, the unity of Germany and of its organic Constitution—the security of our frontiers, and the independence of our national development of the laws. Although the conviction of its future unity was veiled, it was always vividly present to the mind of the German people. It has burst its veil by the enthusiasm with which the whole nation arose for the defense of the threatened fatherland, and traced its will with indelible characters on the battle-fields of France to be and to remain one united people. The spirit which animates the German people and pervades its culture and morals, nor in a less degree the constitution of its empire and its armies, guards Germany in the midst of its successes against every temptation to abuse the power gained by its unity. Germany willingly pays the respect claimed for its own independence to the independence of all other States and peoples, the weak as well as the powerful. One new Germany as it has gone forth from the fiery ordeal of the present war will be a trustworthy guarantee of the peace of Europe, because Germany is sufficiently powerful and self-reliant to preserve the regulation of its own affairs as an exclusive but at the same time sufficient and satisfactory heritage. I have felt the special satisfaction in the midst of the trying war carried on by us to make heard the voice of Germany in this spirit of peace during the negotiations which were brought to a satisfactory conclusion at the London Conference brought about by the mediatory endeavors of my Foreign Office. The honorable task of the first German Reichstag will be to heal as much as possible the wounds inflicted by the war, and to confirm the thanks of the fatherland to those who have paid for the victory with their blood and their life. At the same time you will, gentlemen, begin those works by which the representatives of the German people co-operate for the fulfillment of the mission which has been intrusted to them by the Constitution for the protection of the laws of Germany, and for cultivating the welfare of the German people. The preparatory labors for the regular legislation have, I am sorry to say, suffered some delay and some interruption by the war. The bills which will be submitted to you, therefore, directly originate in the new Constitution of Germany. The constitutional arrangements made by the separate treaties of the 5th of November last are to receive by a new act a better conformation and a more harmonious rendering. The participation of the single Federal States in the current expenses of the Empire demands a legal settlement. Your co-operation will be required for the introduction of the laws of the Confederation of the North, which is intended by the Royal Bavarian Government. The disposal of the war indemnity to be paid by France will be effected, with your approval, in conformity with the requirements of the empire, and with the just claims of the confederate members. An account of the means for carrying on the war which have been voted by you will be laid before you as speedily as the circumstances will admit. The position of the territories recovered by Germany will render necessary a series of general laws, and also a law concerning the pensions of the officers and soldiers, and for the requisite measures in aid of the widows and orphans. These measures will also apply to the whole German empire in a similar manner, all the armies having fought for the Fatherland with the same devotion, and equally deserving the thanks of the nation. Gentlemen, may the re-establishment of the German Empire, even after your time, be a promise of future greatness. May the German Imperial war, fought so gloriously by us, be followed by an equally glorious peace of the empire, and may the task of the German people henceforth be to prove victorious in the universal struggle for the products of peace. God grant it!"

Count Bismarck then declared the Reichstag opened. The Empress and all the Princesses attended the ceremony.

—Virginia City has lost its opera house by fire.

—There are seventy-eight women now regularly ordained preachers in the United States.

—The Troy (N. Y.) *Times* is about to erect a four story first-class building, 50 feet by 130.

—Providence, R. I., has appropriated $325 to defray the board bills of the English sparrows.

—Morgan county, Ill., thinks $20,000 would about replace the bridges it lost by the late flood.

—The *Interior*, of Chicago, has opened an advertising directory for ministers and churches.

SECOND EDITION

The French Revolution

Defeat of the Rebels.

15,000 Prisoners Taken

Generals Flourens and Duval Killed

The Revolt Decisively Checked.

Government's Official Statement.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Western Medical Societies.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

15,000 Insurgent Prisoners.

LONDON, April 5.—The *Times'* special despatch from Versailles states that fifteen thousand insurgents have been taken prisoners. Paris is in consternation, and the people of Versailles are greatly irritated against the insurgents.

The London *Telegraph's* correspondent says

The 1st Prussian Army Corps

has been ordered to hold itself ready to march to Paris.

The Reign of Terror

continues. Dr. John Swinburne, of the American Ambulance Corps, is seriously ill.

Complete Rout of the Nationals.

The *Daily News'* special says the Nationals attacked the Government troops on Tuesday near Meudon, and suffered a complete rout.

Garibaldi

declines the command of the insurgents.

A Doubtful Story.

It is rumored that twenty thousand Nationals have entered Versailles, but the report is considered of doubtful authenticity.

The effective

Strength of the Communists

consists of 120,000 men and 200 guns.

General Eudes is reported wounded in the recent battles.

Government Circular to the Prefects.

VERSAILLES, April 5.—M. Picard has issued the following circular to the prefects:—"The insurgents have met with a decisive check. Our troops have captured the redoubt at Chatillon, with two thousand prisoners. M. Flourens and M. Duval are dead, and Henry a prisoner. Twenty-two of the Communists have resigned, and M. Assy has been imprisoned by his own followers.

"The Government is happy to inform you of this condition of affairs, which is only what it has expected."

Details of the Late Battle.

LONDON, April 5.—The following details have been received of the recent battle before Paris. General Bergerot commanded the right wing of the Communists, with General Flourens in his rear as a support. General Duval commanded the centre, and General Eudes the left wing.

The left and left centre suffered more heavily in the engagement than the right, but were protected in their retreat by the fire of the forts held by the Communists. The Nationals were badly organized, and having but a limited supply, were soon out of ammunition. Many tried to return to Paris, but they found the gates shut, and men posted on the rampants, who threatened to shoot them if they attempted to re-enter the city.

The contest at Le Bas Meudon was exceedingly bloody. The firing of the batteries manned by artillerists from the Versailles army is pronounced fully equal in spirit and effect to the German bombardment of Paris.

A despatch from Versailles says that the Government is disposed to show the greatest kindness and humanity to the insurgents.

LONDON, April 5.

A Red Republican Proclamation.

dated at the Tuileries, strongly condemns the conduct of the Versailles Government in attacking Paris.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, April 5—11·30 A. M.—Consols for money, 92¾; for account, 92¾; American securities firm. U. S. bonds of 1862, 92¾; of 1865, old, 92¾; of 1867, 91¾; ten-forties, 89¾.

LIVERPOOL, April 5—11·30 A. M.—Cotton dull and unchanged; uplands, 7¾@7¾d.; Orleans, 7¾@7¾d. Sales to-day estimated at 10,000 bales.

FROM THE WEST.

The Medical Society of Ohio.

CINCINNATI, April 5.—About two hundred members are present at the convention of the State Medical Society of Ohio, now in session in this city and the meeting promises to be one of the most interesting in the history of the association. The president of the society, Dr. Reamy, presides. An address of welcome was made by Dr. E. B. Stevens of this city. Interesting papers were read, and a number of new members admitted during the afternoon. A banquet was given last night to the members of Ohio and Kentucky Associations by the profession of this city, at Hopkins' Music Hall, which was attended by about five hundred persons, nearly all physicians.

Kentucky State Medical Society.

There is a good attendance at the Kentucky State Medical Society Convention, the first session of which was held yesterday at Covington. The morning was spent in the appointment of committees and in other preparations for work. Rev. Dr. Worroll made an address of welcome. At the afternoon session an address was made by the president, Dr. Atchison, who dwelt on the benefits of an organization, especially on the advantages of local societies.

The new headquarters building and reading-room of the

National Soldiers' Home,

at Dayton, Ohio, will be formally opened next Tuesday. Ex-Secretary Cox and other prominent gentlemen will participate in the exercises

FROM NEW JERSEY.

The John Ware Case.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

TRENTON, April 5.—Governor Randolph has granted John Ware a reprieve till May 4. The Governor has been so occupied with the closing days of the Legislature that he could not examine into the case. It is generally understood that this action of the Governor, which meets the approval of the community, will be followed by a commutation of the prisoner's sentence to imprisonment for life, as soon as the Court of Pardons is convened. The Governor's vote is requisite to any action on the part of the Court.

FROM THE STATE.

The Partial Resumption in the Coal Region.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

SCRANTON, April 5.—The Enterprise colliery, owned by J. H. Swoyer, and the Hollenback mine, owned by Messrs. Elliot & Co., are both in operation in this region to supply the actual wants of customers who are willing to purchase coal at the present high rates of freight. With these two exceptions the remaining collieries are still in a state of idleness.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Killed in Resisting Arrest.

BOSTON, April 5.—Timothy Lynch, a young rough of East Boston, died in the police station last night from injuries received in resisting arrest. A mob of roughs, aided by Lynch, gave battle to some twenty policemen, in which the latter were compelled to use their clubs forcibly.

FROM DELAWARE.

Launch at Wilmington.

WILMINGTON, April 5.—Pusey, Jones E. Co. launched at noon to-day the iron screw propeller A. D. Bache, for the United States Coast Survey service. She is 140 feet long and 33 feet beam.

Shipments of Specie.

NEW YORK, April 5.—The shipment of specie to Europe to-day is $240,000, including $150,000 in silver.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, April 5.—The following bills were reported:—

Senate bill to incorporate the Board of Education of the Presbyterian Church of the United States affirmatively; Senate bill to allow the School Directors of Shenandoah City to borrow money.

Mr. Buckalew introduced a bill for the protection of salmon, black bass, and other food fish newly introduced or to be introduced into the Delaware and Susquehanna and their tributaries; for the protection also of closes against unlawful hunting and fishing, and to prevent the introduction of predatory fish into trout streams, and for other germane purposes. The bill was referred to a select committee of three, Messrs. Buckalew, Brodhead, and Brooke being appointed the committee.

Mr. Turner, one providing that the directors of mining companies shall not have power to sell, convey, or lease any mines without having first obtained the written consent of the stockholders owning a majority of the stock.

Mr Billingfelt's resolution in regard to the unexpended balance came up for consideration.

House.

At the opening of the session there was a manifest disposition not to transact any important business.

Mr. Chalfant (Democrat) asserted that the Republicans had made a mistake in passing a resolution yesterday congratulating themselves upon a victory in Connecticut. The victory had been on the other side.

In view of this fact, Mr. Josephs (Dem.) moved to reconsider the vote by which the House had yesterday passed the congratulatory resolution.

Mr. Chalfant (Dem.) asked to postpone the motion indefinitely.

This brought up the whole subject for general discussion.

Mr. Hall (Dem.) called for the reading of the resolution of yesterday. As it was read it was greeted with shouts of derisive laughter by the Democrats.

The political debate then opened. The Republicans insisted, even taking the worst aspect of the case, that they had gained a victory in Connecticut, and the Democrats asserted that they had been successful.

The floor was finally gained by Hon. Major Jack Cummings, of Snyder county, who yesterday delivered a three hours' speech on general political subjects. He took the floor to-day at 11 o'clock A. M.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, April 5.—Stocks strong. Money steady at 6 per cent. Gold, 110¾. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 112¾; do. 1864, do., 112¾; do. 1865, do. 112¾; do. 1865, new, 111¾; do. 1867, do. 111¾; do. 1868, 111¾; 10-40s, 108¾; Virginia 6s, new, 71¾; Missouri 6s, 92¾; Canton Co., 83¼; Cumberland preferred, 34½; New York Central and Hudson River, 96¾; Erie, 21¾; Reading, 108; Adams Express, 74½; Michigan Central, 121; Michigan Southern, 101½; Illinois Central, 134¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 114½; Chicago and Rock Island, 114¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 98¾; Western Union Telegraph, 38¼.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, April 5.—Cotton dull and heavy; sales of uplands at 15¾c. Flour dull and market favors buyers; sales 7500 barrels State at $6@7·40; Ohio at $6·70@7·35; Western at $6@7·65; Southern at $6·90@9. Wheat dull and market favors buyers; sales 24,000 bushels new spring at $1·58@1·61; winter red and amber Western at $1·62@1·65. Corn heavy and lower; sales 98,000 bushels new mixed Western at 81@81½c. Oats steady; sales 18,000 bushels Ohio at 68@72½c. Beef unchanged. Pork steady. Lard quiet at 11@12¼c. Whisky quiet at 91½c.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Bunn's Bail.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Paxson.

In the case of William M. Bunn, who was indicted for subornation of perjury, the Court to-day struck off the forfeiture of bail because of the irregularity of the proceedings before Alderman Ragan. A motion was then made to quash the indictment, which motion will be heard on Saturday next.

Prison Cases.

Frederick Flatt, a youth, pleaded guilty to the charge of stealing bonds to the amount of $250 from a man at whose house he boarded. He sold the bonds and appropriated the money to his own use.

John Green pleaded guilty to the charge of stealing a roll of cassimere valued at $35 from the front of David Harvey's store.

Henry Williamson pleaded guilty to the charge of stealing a coat from Petry's restaurant.

Christopher Leitheiser pleaded guilty to the charge of stealing boots and shoes from a shop in Coates street, where he was employed.

Mary Carter pleaded guilty to the charge of stealing a watch and articles of clothing from Mrs. Sophie Martineau, by whom she was employed as a servant.

Adam Blume pleaded guilty to the charge of stealing a watch and $24 in money from a man who roomed with him at a boarding-house.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Wednesday, April 5, 1871.

There is no material change in the demand or scale of rates for money this morning, but the tendency of the market is towards further ease. The supply of currency is slowly increasing by an influx of currency from the interior, and when the present speculative excitement ceases, as it no doubt will in a few days, lenders will find it less easy to place their available funds without yielding a concession in present rates. To-day, however, 5½@6 per cent. is again the range for call loans, and 7@8 per cent. for good business paper. The latter moves sluggishly in sympathy with trade.

Gold is quiet and without new feature. Sales up to noon between 110½ and 110¾.

Government loans are again strong under the influence of the Treasury purchases to-day, amounting to three millions.

The stock market continues excited, and the business was heavy at a further advance. Sales of City 6s, new, at 101¾.

Reading Railroad sold very largely at 54¼, closing at 53 31; with sales. Pennsylvania was steady, with sales at 62½, the latter b. o. Sales of Camden and Amboy at 119; North Pennsylvania at 45¾; Philadelphia and Erie at 27¾; Lehigh Valley at 60; Northern Central at 39¾; and Oil Creek and Allegheny at 49 for a small lot.

Canal shares were stronger. Sales of Schuylkill at 8¼, and preferred do. at 17¾, b. o.; and Lehigh at 35¾@35¾.

Empire Transportation sold at 57¾, and Girard Bank at 63.

—The following bank has subscribed through Jay Cooke & Co. to-day for the new five per cent. Government bonds:—Winchester National, Winchester, N. H., $88,900.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$2000 Pa 6s, 3 se....	108¾	200 sh Reading R...	54⅛
$800 City 6s, New..	101⅞	45 do.....	54⅛
$3200 do.....	101⅞	300 do.....	54⅛
$200 do.....	101⅞	50 do.....	54
$1000 C & A m 6s, '89	93¾	1300 do.....	b5.54 5-16
$3000 Wilm & R R 7s	90	1500 do.....	54
$2000 W Jer 6s....	92	200 do.....	53·94
$2000 W Jersey R 7s.	100	200 do.....	53⅞
15 sh Girard Bk...	63	200 do.....	54
300 sh Leh Nav St..	35¾	200 do.....	b60.53·94
300 do.....	35⅞	2800 do.....	53·94
48 sh Cam & Am..	119	1000 do.....	54 1-16
10 sh N Pa R.....	45¾		

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 116¾@116¾; do. 1862, 112¾@112¾; do. 1864, 112¾@113; do. 1865, 112¾@112¾; do. 1865, new, 111¾@111¾; do. 1867, do. 111¾@111¾; do. 1868, do. 111¾@112; 10-40s, 108¾@109. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 115¾@115¾; Gold, 110¾@110¾; Silver, 106¾@108; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 825@835; Central Pacific Railroad, 955@965; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 726@735.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 116¾@116¾; 5-20s of 1862, 112¾@112¾; do. 1864, 112¾@112¾; do. 1865, 111¾@111¾; do., July, 1865, 111¾@111¾; do., July, 1867, 111¾@111¾; do. July, 1868, 111¾@112; 10-40s, 108¾@109. Gold, 110¾@110¾. U. S. Pacific R. R. Cur'cy 6s, 115¾@115¾.

NARR & LADNER, BROKERS, report this morning gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M....	110¾	11.00 A. M.....	110¾
10·26 "	110¾	11·25, "	110¾

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, April 5.—Bark—In the absence of further sales, we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $30 per ton.

The Flour market remains quiet, but we continue former quotations. There is no demand for shipment, and the home consumers operate only to supply immediate wants. About 1000 barrels changed hands, including superfine at $5·25@5·75; extras at $5·75@6·25; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family at $7@7·37½; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6·50@7; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $7·25@7·75; and fancy brands at $8@9·50, as in quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5·50@5 75.

The Wheat market presents no new feature. Sales of Indiana and Ohio red at $1·65@1·67; amber at $1·70@1·73, and white at $1·75@1·84. Rye ranges from $1 to $1 05 for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is in fair request at former rates. Sales of yellow at 80@81c., and Western mixed at 77@78½c. Oats are unchanged. Sales of 3000 bushels Western and Pennsylvania at 67@68c.

In Barley and Malt no further sales were reported.

Whisky is dull. Sales of Western iron-bound at 92½@93c.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....APRIL 5

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

8 A. M..... 56 | 11 A. M..... 59 | 2 P. M..... 62

SUN RISES..... 5 33 | MOON SETS..... ..
SUN SETS..... 6 28 | HIGH WATER..... 1·24

(By Cable.)

LONDON, April 5.—The steamship City of London, from New York March 25, touched at Queenstown this morning.

Steamship Donau, from New York, touched at Southampton yesterday.

Steamship Peruvian, from Portland, touched at Moville to-day.

LIVERPOOL, April 5.—Arrived, ships Cultivator, Knight of Snowdoun, and Lake Huron, from New York; Universe and Puritan, from Savannah, with 2269 bales of cotton; Frica, from New Orleans; and Muscongus, from Charleston; barks Magnolia, from New York, and Eulalia, from Charleston.

(By Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, April 5.—Arrived, steamships Allemania, from Hamburg, and Russia, from Liverpool.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Tonawanda, Barrett, 70 hours from Savannah, with cotton, rice, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Reports anchored off Brandywine, a foreign bark and Henry Virden, bound down; a Portuguese bark anchored off Fourteen-feet Bank; fore-and-aft schr on the beach, two miles south of Fenwick Island Light. Passed, Monday, 7 A. M., 20 miles north of Cape Hatteras, Company's steamship Wyoming, bound to Savannah. Passengers:—Patrick Hogan; Mrs. A. Hogan; H. Schaefer; H. C. Hay; M. F. Maloney; Dr. William Wood Lesley; Mrs. H. N. Benade; Hon. Victor Green; C. C. Cochran; G. C. Morris; William Young; James Jennings; John Flecker; Lawrence Henry; J. Hayment; Mr. Feeney; F. T. Lane; D. T. Risley; P. Worrell; J. C. H. Steadwell.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Bark Scud, Wilson, Genoa, L. Westergaard & Co.
Brig Alpha, Burk, Medway, B. Crawley & Co.
Schr Susan McDevitt, McDevitt, Norwalk, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Maria Fleming, Williams, Norwich, do.
Schr William Wallace, Scull, Boston, do.
Schr Pennsylvania, Ewing, Norwalk, do.
Barge Sarah Doherty, Doherty, New York, do.
Barge Carrie, Baker, do. do.
Barge Starry Flag, Hutchinson, do. do.
Barge S. W. Clark, Ball, do. do.
Barge C. Connelly, Dever, Jersey City, do.
Barge Oliver Thomas, Saper, Saugerties, do.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Whirlwind, Sherman, from Providence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.

Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggans, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.

Schr American, Swift, 5 days from Great Wicomico, Va., with railroad ties to John L. Redner.

Schr Sebastopol, Martins, from N. W. Fish River, Md., with railroad ties to John L. Redner.

Schr Virgil, Ellis, from N. W. Fish River, Md., with railroad ties to John L. Redner.

Schr Mary C., Sipple, 1 day from Milford, Del., with grain to John L. Redner.

Schr Edgar, Evans, 5 days from Nanticoke, with lumber to John L. Redner.

Schr A. E. Smith, Jones, from Richmond, with stone to R. Granits & Co.

Schr Wm. Ruark, Cooper, from Smith's Point, Va.

Schr Telegraph, Tyler, from Rappahannock.

IMPORTATIONS.

SAVANNAH—Steamship Tonawanda.—253 pieces lumber, W. C. Allison & Son; 14 bbls. and 30 half do., empty, J. F. Betz; 82 kegs and 5 half do., empty, Bergner & Engel; 19 empty kegs, J. & P. Balis; 69 car axles, 45 car wheels, Bush's Packet Co.; 18 bales cotton, Cochran, Russell & Co.; 14 do. yarn, 21 do. domestics, Claghorn & Co.; 8 boxes vegetables, Mrs. Cassidy; 1 bbl. whisky, H. & H. W. Catherwood; 1 box mdse., W. Fleishman; 1 do. do., W. H. Frower; 1 do. do., S. Gans; 1 do. meters, Har

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

FUN ALIVE.

From the N. Y. Sun.

From its very beginning the San Domingo commission has been funny. Rough old Ben Wade, sensible and profane; Dr. Howe, with his dyspepsia, watching his stomach; President White, with his refined, scholarly ideas and changeable purposes, form as incongruous a set of fellows as could be got together. Then around them they had a comical crew of buggists and shellists, bent on the most useless sort of science; while General Sigel, that brave man of war, wandering aimlessly about, made the ludicrousness of the affair something delicious.

But, as if all this was not enough, here was a commission to investigate a Spanish country without a man in it or attached to it capable of speaking Spanish. One of the most peculiar incidents of this inability to talk has been described by Mr. Sumner:—

"Mr. Wade went to San Domingo determined to be pleased with everything he saw. No sooner had he arrived there than he rowed ashore to visit Baez, though he could not speak a word of Spanish, nor Mr. Baez a word of English. So they sat for a couple of hours with clasped hands, and looking at each other like a couple of lovers. Mr. Wade is very enthusiastic over Baez, though everybody else knows what sort of a man he is."

While they were in San Domingo our jolly old commissioners went out for a ride, according to the fashion of the country, on bullback. For the history of this excursion we refer to the lively columns of the *Capital*:—

"The bulls of San Domingo are a quiet, inoffensive set of animals, and the one ridden by the chairman, sturdy old Ben Wade, was a specimen animal of great power. The three rode off, surrounded by natives and followed by correspondents, some walking and some carried on the back of negroes, so that the cavalcade presented a very imposing appearance. The venerable Howe expressed himself very much pleased with his beast. He said that the slow, undulating motion promoted digestion and stimulated poetic reflections, and he sang aloud our national anthem, as written by his accomplished lady, to the tune of John Brown. Whether it was this singing to which the beast was unaccustomed, never having heard of our great martyr, alarmed it or not, the specimen bull under sturdy Ben Wade took fright and suddenly ran away. A bull's running is not much as to speed, but it is strong and very jolting. Our venerable ex-Senator had to hold on to the horns and saddle to retain his seat, and disappeared from the eyes of his friends and followers in the deep forests that abound in that island. When again seen he was found sitting upon some rocks scraping the mud from his sturdy person. He swore terribly at the event, and ended by ordering one of the other commissioners to dismount, so that the chairman of the commission could continue his important excursion. This the other commissioner flatly refused to do. In this way the quarrel began."

What became of President White in this imbroglio is not clearly stated by the writer; but we infer that he must have been the commissioner who was ordered by Ben Wade to dismount, and who refused to obey. On that refusal we tender to Mr. White our hearty congratulations. It was manly and reasonable. If Ben Wade could not stick on his own bull, it certainly was not the duty of the President of Cornell University to go afoot in the mud in order to give Ben Wade another bull to ride on. Ben ought to have run and caught his bull for himself; or his friend Baez, whose hand he had clasped like a lover for two hours at a time, ought to have had a spare bull at hand, and a well-broken one, too, for Ben to mount as soon as he had scraped the mud off his clothes. But however that may be, it must have taken a good deal of courage in President White to sit immovable in the saddle of his own bull after old Ben had required him to dismount. In the whole history of the commission that is perhaps the occasion on which the highest moral power was manifested. What a fine subject for a painter! Old Ben in a rage:—

"He ripped, he tore, he cursed, he swore,
He swore he wouldn't go home any more,"

unless President White would get off and surrender his bull. This is one side of the picture—the tempestuous side. The other side should represent President White in perfect calmness, mildly yet firmly refusing, as a philosopher should refuse, so unreasonable a demand to give up his bull. It is a scene worthy the genius of the greatest artist.

The commissioners were getting into disputes with each other all the time. They differed in judgment and in wishes at every turn. One of their most diverting squabbles was at Port-au-Prince, on the question whether they should go straight to Key West or meander about with the Tennessee to other parts of the West Indies. They disputed about it in the cabin till after midnight. Ben Wade was for Key West; President White wanted to go over to Santiago de Cuba; and Dr. Howe thought some other place would be more beneficial to the interests of his country and his bonds. Finally, old Ben could stand it no longer, and bidding his fellow commissioners to go to ——, he went off to bed. The upshot was that next day the Tennessee sailed for Kingston.

And so it went on to the end of the chapter. Fighting and disputing, swearing and scolding, were the order of the day, and of the night too; and through all President White maintained his temper, though Dr. Howe could not maintain his digestion. And now they have been having a fight at Washington to finish with. Ben Wade wrote his report, but White and Howe would not sign it without additions and embellishments that disgusted Ben. Of course, they must come to some agreement at last, or they would all cover themselves with derision; but, however they patch up this final controversy, they are a pleasant and amusing set. John Gilpin with his ride was nothing to these laughable explorers. The only consolation about it all is that Grant's scheme of annexation was so ridiculous that nothing but such a ridiculous commission could properly give it the finishing stroke.

PHILADELPHIA FIREMEN.

From the N. Y. World.

The startling statement comes from Philadelphia that the "Moyamensing Hose Company" has made its final parade in the character of a hose company preparatory to assuming the character of a literary association. A hose company and a literary association are not commonly convertible terms. And the Moyamensing Hose Company is an organization understood to be less addicted to æsthetic pursuits than almost any of its kind. For many years its excuse for existing has been that it broke the solemn stillness of the normal Philadelphia evening with the soft note of the pistol and the wild cry of the rioter. Even the vicious vitality thus imparted was preferable in the judicious mind to the virtuous death which it diversified. But the sudden subsidence of what was a gang into what will be a sodality shows how the powerful soporific influence of Philadelphia will prevail even over the worst intentions. With the full and earnest desire to be sprightly public nuisances, these people have been forced by public opinion to become dismal and decorous ornaments to society. The conversion of St. Paul is an incident almost incredible to the modern critic. Let the modern critic bethink him how much more incredible to the future Philadelphian will be the event which has now been transacted, and modestly hold his peace. The conversion of a single Saul from persecuting the saints to writing pastoral letters was as nothing to this conversion by wholesale of Philadelphia firemen from their former diversions, of devouring the salient features of the members of rival companies and dragging the hose-cart of Juggernaut over unwary infants, to assuming the ornament of a meek and quiet spirit and holding sweet and controversial counsel over the historical question what song the sirens sang, or the scientific question, "Will molasses explode?" Why they should become a literary society is not so clear. In Boston we can understand that the silent influence of the town would force a party of pugilists to make at least such a confession to public opinion as is implied in frequenting the Public Library and voting the radical ticket. But why the rough Philadelphian should become literary, when even the smooth Philadelphian commonly abstains from the perusal and much more from the discussion or the production of printed matter, passes understanding. It may be, indeed, that no other course was open to them of signalizing their conversion from the error of their fire-subduing ways. The path to glory, or at least to respectability, in Philadelphia is by the way of radical politics. And as, according to the satirical invention of some zealous Protestant, a South Sea Islander accustomed to a sensuous and demonstrative worship of his own handiwork declined the solicitations of a Catholic missionary on the ground that from paganism to popery was not enough of a change, the Philadelphia firemen may have declined embarking in statesmanship on the ground that radical politics as pursued in Philadelphia consisted mainly of the same sort of thing they had been doing in their unregenerate career, and dropped into poetry out of pure desperation.

THE ST. DOMINGO SCHEME—GENERAL GRANT'S JUDICIOUS RETREAT.

From the N. Y. Herald.

We are gratified to record a retreat on the part of General Grant as honorable to him as the head of the Government as his crowning victory of the war at the head of the Union armies. We refer to his judicious retreat on the St. Domingo annexation scheme. It has been semi-officially announced from Washington, through ex-Governor Hawley, of Connecticut, that with the transmission to Congress of the report of the St. Domingo investigating commission the President will send up an important message on the proposed annexation, and that it will be substantially to this effect, that had the question received fair treatment when the treaty last before the Senate was debated and rejected, he would not have asked its further consideration; but, believing that the scheme had not been fairly presented to the country, and the question having become complicated with charges and insinuations foreign to its merits, he desired that full investigation at the hands of Congress which has been made, with results vindicating his course in the premises. He has, therefore, no further action to recommend upon the subject at present, but transmits the report of the investigating commissioners for the information of Congress and the country, still adhering to his opinion of the advantages of annexation. He does not care to press the measure, because he is confident that, if the country desires it, the object can be accomplished, and that the action of Congress will indicate the desire by advising a treaty to be made. He does not, by any means, abandon his own views, but leaves the responsibility of future action upon Congress, and he repeats his original declaration that he has no policy to enforce against the will of the people.

This, it appears, is the substance of the President's message, which will accompany the submission to the two houses of the report of the St. Domingo "high joint" commissioners. Their report will handsomely cover the retreat of the administration from its untenable position, in view of the discords created in the Republican party; for it is understood that the commissioners are not only unanimously, but enthusiastically in favor of the proposed annexation. They have returned, as we are told, enraptured with the tropical beauties and the amazing fertility, abounding products and incalculable resources of that splendid island of St. Domingo; they return satisfied that it is the general wish of the people of the Dominican Republic to come under the protecting flag of the United States, and they are satisfied that the annexation bill of costs will be but a bagatelle compared with the commercial profits which from the annexation will be ours. But if such is the commissioners' report, why does the President "back down?" Why did he ask of Congress authority to send down to St. Domingo this exploring expedition if it was not for the purpose of pushing on the annexation scheme?

The answer is substantially that the express object of the expedition was the refutation of certain serious charges and insinuations made in the Senate against the President in connection with this annexation project. What were these charges and insinuations? They were the charges and innuendoes advanced by Mr. Sumner, chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, against the President in connection with this Dominican enterprise. Thus, according to Mr. Sumner's indictment, General Grant has been guilty in this business of a usurpation of the war power of Congress in his employment of the navy; guilty of the design and of the attempt to appropriate the territory of an independent State upon usurpations and false pretenses, and in opposition to the wishes of the people concerned; guilty of a design to foment a war as a pretext for the subjugation and seizure of the African republic of Hayti; guilty of a disgraceful copartnership with a gang of unscrupulous speculators in a scheme to divide the spoils from the annexation of Dominica in certain appropriated lots and lands, which, under the Government of the United States, it was believed, would become exceedingly valuable; guilty of employing officers of the United States navy as confederates of this aforesaid gang of annexation speculators. In short, according to Mr. Sumner, General Grant, in this annexation project, has played the ignoble part of the interested tool and copartner of a "ring" of reckless adventurers in a monstrous job, regardless of the consequences to Dominica or Hayti, or to the Treasury or good name of the United States.

The St. Domingo Commission, after a careful investigation under the instructions embodied in the resolutions of Congress, having vindicated the President against all these charges, insinuations, and denunciations, General Grant is content to turn over the annexation scheme to the discretion of Congress. In other words, having spiked the guns of Mr. Sumner, the General retires from the field. He has gained his point. He has the honest soldier's sense of honor, and he has made it good. President Johnson, in the Stanton-War Department imbroglio, accused the General of deception and falsehood, and we know the consequences that followed to Johnson. Mr. Sumner, in his turn, has already felt something of the reaction against similar charges touching the honesty of General Grant; and with all his pompous, ponderous, and thundering philippics, we expect the Senator, by the simple facts of the St. Domingo Commissioners' report, will be reduced to a mere bag of wind—"full of sound and fury, signifying nothing." It is remarkable, too, that after his unbounded admiration of the Alaska annexation scheme, and after carrying through that delightful purchase of icebergs and white bears, at an outlay of seven millions in gold to Russia and two hundred thousand to the lobby—it is, indeed, very remarkable that Mr. Sumner should regard the annexation of Dominica, at less than one-fourth the cost of Alaska, as a scheme of war, bankruptcy and all sorts of national disasters.

The opposition of the Democracy to this Dominican scheme is not surprising, for General Grant in this idea is stealing Democratic thunder. Nor are we amazed at the horror concerning the project of those radical Republicans of the old Puritan school, who fought to the last ditch against the annexation of Texas; but Mr. Sumner's hostility to General Grant's pet measure, after all, we fear, is mainly due to his mistaken estimate of his own importance as the Magnus Apollo of the Republican party. At all events he is silenced upon San Domingo, and, with Schurz and the other Republican mutineers against General Grant, Mr. Sumner must now seek some other point of assault, or give up the fight to cut him out and cut him off as the Republican candidate for the succession. "Where there is a will there is a way," and we apprehend that the troubles of most of these disaffected and disappointed Republican leaders lie deeper or nearer home than San Domingo.

General Grant, however, has still the party organization within his reach, and may still, with proper management, be master of the situation. He is learning, but has yet much to learn of the complications of the political party machine. The examples furnished by General Jackson he may profitably consult in reference to intractable bolters; and the conciliatory policy of Lincoln with aspiring but flexible malcontents should not be overlooked. Jackson ruled Calhoun off the Presidential track as a declared enemy; but Lincoln conquered the aspiring Chase, and quietly disposed of him as a friend by making him Chief Justice of the United States. Let Gen. Grant call the leading Republicans of Congress around him for counsel in any doubtful movement henceforth, and he may escape a repetition of the troubles he has had to encounter upon St. Domingo. Let him propose a general amnesty in connection with the pending scheme of a bill of pains and penalties on the Southern Ku-klux Klans, and he may do much to secure his lost ground in the South; let him be cautious in interposing his authority and his personal punishments in relation to the local squabbles among his party leaders in this State, that State, or the other, and let him seek rather to heal than to widen the breaks in the party lines, and he may do much to keep his party together. Otherwise the malcontents may reduce him to the humiliation and the hazards of a scrub race in 1872.

WHO PREVENTS RESUMPTION?

From the Scranton (Pa.) Republican.

The leaders of the W. B. A. are being brought to light in their true attitude. Many of their transactions during the present suspension have been kept carefully concealed, not only from the country, but from the miners themselves. We make the assertion here, boldly, and without fear of being contradicted with proof, that the leaders of the W. B. A., residing in Schuylkill county, have designedly prevented the men in this region from resuming work. Messrs. John Siney, Kealy and Parker, of the Schuylkill leaders, are the trio whose interference has frustrated arbitration, compromise, and resumption upon satisfactory terms in this valley. Honest miners in this region may quail at this assertion, and denounce us for making it, but we tell them, for their own sakes, that they have been sold out by the men we have named, and whatever misery and suffering may be in store for them in the immediate future must be attributed to them. They have shown themselves, by their actions, that they are the evil geniuses of the miners, who have brought upon them much of the misery and privations which they have suffered in the past, and we have the evidence to prove it.

When President Gowen, of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, made his plea before the Senate Judicial Committee (after Governor Geary had made an attempt to settle matters), he offered on the part of all the companies to submit the whole matter to arbitration on the following conditions:—1st. That the men should resume work without conditions—not upon the terms proposed by the companies in December—but without any specified terms, and the question of wages and all other matters in dispute to be settled by arbitration afterwards. 2d. That the Judiciary Committee should be discharged from further consideration of the subject before them.

As we understand it, Mr. Gowen was authorized to make this proposition in behalf of the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western, Delaware and Hudson, and Pennsylvania Coal Companies, as well as for other corporations and operators. The offer opened the sought-for opportunity to submit the questions at issue to arbitrators composed of operators and miners, with a disinterested third party as umpire. But without consultation with the miners, whose interests they hold in the hollow of their hands, Messrs. Siney and Kealy *rejected the proposition*, and insisted that the committee go on and make their report. In this Messrs. Siney and Kealy acted upon their own responsibility, not for the purpose of serving the miners, but to show the companies and the world their power over the thousands of poor men who have trusted themselves to their tender mercies. Had the proposition made by the companies, through Mr. Gowen, been accepted, it would have been no dishonorable yielding of the men, but they would have met the companies upon common ground, and in the settlement of their difficulties would have had an equal voice with their employers in the arbitration. The leaders of the W. B. A. have had their way—they have shown to the world once more the power they yield; the Senate committee will go on and report, but what will it profit the poor miner and laboring man upon whom bears the heavy burden of suspension? Arbitration is a recognition of the rights and interests of each party to an unsettled question. The companies have made the offer, and the Schuylkill leaders of the W. B. A., speaking for the Luzerne miners, have rejected the offer. If this action shuts the door to compromise, and results in yet additional months of suspension, prostration, and suffering, let the curse rest where it belongs, upon the leaders of the W. B. A., Siney, Kealy & Co.

We have the most positive information that since the rejection of this offer to arbitrate, the companies are more than ever determined not to yield, and we see no hope for a compromise in the immediate future. The action of Messrs. Siney & Co., in rejecting the companies' offer, should only serve as an additional evidence to the miners of this county that their future well-being demands that they manage their own affairs, instead of entrusting them to the care of men who have shown nothing but criminal ignorance and incompetency in every suspension or strike in which the miners have become involved. We do not say: sever your connection with benevolent or protective associations, but we do say that the Luzerne miners should themselves decide whether they desire to submit their difficulties to arbitration or not, and not leave John Siney or any one else in Schuylkill county to decide for them, and without consulting them. But the labor autocrats who control the 30,000 miners and laboring men did not want the Luzerne miners to pass judgment upon the proposition of the companies, for they knew that if they did they would accept the proposal with an overwhelming unanimity. Let our miners act for themselves, and not transact their own business through men in another county, who have no further interest in their welfare, except to receive the quota which pays them their annual salary.

When we talk to intelligent miners upon the subject of the suspension, they tell us that they are ready to meet the companies half way, and we have repeatedly been told that the men are ready to compromise and arbitrate their difficulties. Do these men not know that they have given Schuylkill leaders the power to accept or reject terms for them? If they hold that Siney & Co. acted without authority in rejecting the offer made by Mr. Gowen, let them publicly disown the action, and renounce it.

The time has come to look at the subject of the present suspension not as we should like to have it, or as it might have been, but just as we find it, and in this light we ask the miners to look at it. If the companies were to offer terms to the men to-day, we presume, on the same principle on which the proposition at Harrisburg was rejected, the men would be compelled to refer the companies to Messrs. Siney and Kealy, to ascertain if the terms offered were acceptable. We are not surprised that the companies refuse to treat, through Schuylkill county leaders, in order to reach the miners in their employ.

In their management of the W. B. A., Messrs. Siney, Kealy, and Parker have shown themselves greater tyrants and autocrats, and worse enemies to the interests of the laboring men and miners, than the companies themselves. And the day is not far distant when the miners in Luzerne will assert their manhood and independence, and shake off the leeches that have fastened themselves upon them, and are sucking their life-blood.

FRANCE DRIFTING TO A MONARCHY.

From the N. Y. Times.

The chances of the Versailles Government seem to improve, but there is little question that it will find itself, after it takes possession of Paris, in presence of one of the most disagreeable problems with which any French Government has yet had to deal. The Reds will be disarmed, but they will be still there, and very hungry and very mutinous, and they will still continue to publish such pleasing and instructive periodicals as *The Cry of the People*, *The Iron Mouth*, *The Avenger*. These papers are small, dirty sheets, filled with blasphemy and indecency, and attacks on property and religion. In most countries they would hardly live a week, or if they did live, would only be read for amusement. But one of the peculiarities of the Red mind is that it takes all this disgusting trash in sober earnest, and a week's reading makes a Belleville or La Villette republican ready to shoulder his musket and "descend into the streets," for the purpose of embodying the ideas contained in these publications in the political system of the country. If you asked him why he thought it his duty to take this very violent step, he would be able to give you no better reason than that he saw in print that it was a good thing to do.

Now, this being the effect of the liberty of the press on the French mind, it is impossible for any Government in France to let the press alone. No matter how liberal the *regime* that may be set up, it is sure not to be liberal enough for the radicals, nor would any *regime* be tolerated which did not arrange for a fair division of property every Monday morning. Consequently the radical press is sure to assail it violently, and to excite the Reds to active resistance; the radical papers will, therefore, have to be suppressed, and, of course, when once the Government takes upon itself to suppress newspapers for any reason, there is no telling when to stop, or where to draw the line. After having put down the *Bouche de Fer* for advocating resistance to all government, of course official censors will be disposed to put all criticism of the Government as hostile to order, and to bring the journals *Des Debats* and the *Presse*, under the same rule as the dirty sheets of the Faubourg St. Antoine; and then we have one of the worst features of the Empire restored, and one of the most valuable guarantees of liberty and economy destroyed. The effect of such restrictive measures, too, is of course more damaging to a republican than a monarchical government. Every government has to keep up some show of adhesion to its own principles; and the liberty of the press is, of course, one of the chief articles in the republican creed, so that a republican government which repudiates it, is in some sort guilty of self-stultification.

Take, also, the question of the standing army. We presume there is nobody now who shares General Trochu's amiable belief that the Parisians can be governed by "moral force." It is quite plain that for some time to come they will have to be governed by brute force. Paris will have to be garrisoned by about one hundred thousand men, and the population will have, as of yore, to be disarmed, and the Government will have to rely on this force for police duty to a degree which must, to a greater or less degree, subordinate the civil to the military authorities, and make the General in command of the troops the most important person in Paris. Now there has never yet been a republic, or even a constitutional monarchy, which was able to endure the presence of a large military force concentrated in its capital, and for the avowed purpose of keeping down the people. Countries in which constitutional government is as deeply rooted in the popular affections and habits as the United States, or England, or Hungary, could hardly stand this; still less can a country in which the people are entirely unused to popular government, and in which democratic assemblies rule by just the same methods and instruments as military dictators. Among the first things done by all parties in France which get into the ascendant, is to suppress newspapers and shoot defeated opponents; and such a thing as a government which had a large standing army at its disposal, and did not use it to crush opposition, is something of which few Frenchmen have, as yet, any idea. A French general in command of a large armed force, and yet feeling his subordination to the civil power, and respecting it, is a very rare bird also—in fact, if he did not appear in General Cavaignac, it would be difficult to say when or where he did appear, or when he will appear again. Any French general of this or the next generation who knows that the Legislature is dependent on him for protection against being turned out of doors, is hardly likely to respect it.

These two difficulties met, or temporized with, as they probably will be, there would still remain another, and this, also, an immense one—the question of the form of government. The Assembly was monarchical when it met: it is now more monarchical than ever. The scare caused by Gambetta's performances has been deepened and intensified by the recent events in Paris. Any doubts which the country members might have had about the advisability of establishing a republic will have been dissipated by the establishment of "the Universal Republic" in Paris; and the melancholy days they have passed in Versailles, and the terror in which all persons having property are now living in Paris, have probably deepened the horror of democratic government. Of course there will be much disputing and intriguing about the choice of a monarch, but the choice will be, after all, between Bourbon and Orleanist, and the return of either of these will madden the Republicans, and make the government of the towns a serious task to the new dynasty. A new dynasty without antecedents, absurd as it would be in France of all countries in the world, would in some ways promise better than the return of any of the old ones. But new dynasties are no longer likely. It would take a Napoleon to create one, and if the present troubles do not throw a new "Savior of Society" to the surface, the country will probably throw itself back into the arms of Henry V or the Count de Paris. The title "Savior of Society," as applied to poor Louis Napoleon, by the way, does not look so ridiculous as it did a year or two ago. Most men now acknowledge that, bad as the Empire was, it at least kept off a worse thing—"The Universal Republic."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ REDEMPTION OF STATE BONDS.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
SACRAMENTO, Feb. 1, 1871.

Whereas, there is on this day in the State Treasury the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand ($250,000) dollars, which, under the provisions of an act of the Legislature of said State, entitled "An Act to provide for paying certain equitable claims against the State of California, and to contract a funded debt for that purpose," approved April 28, 1867; and also under the provisions of an act amendatory of said act, approved April 27, 1868, is set apart for the redemption of Civil Bonds of said State, issued under the provisions of said first mentioned act, notice is hereby given that

SEALED PROPOSALS

for the surrender of said Bonds will be received at this Department for the amount above specified, until the

10TH DAY OF APRIL, A. D. 1871,

at 11 o'clock A. M.

No bids will be entertained at more than par value, and a responsible guarantee must accompany each proposal, which must be marked "Sealed Proposals for the Redemption of Civil Bonds of 1857."

Said bonds must be surrendered within ten days after the acceptance of the proposals for their redemption.

A. F. CORONEL,
2 14-eod t 4 10 State Treasurer.

☞ REDEMPTION OF CIVIL BONDS OF 1860.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
TREASURY DEPATMENT,
SACRAMENTO, February 1, 1871.

Whereas, There is on this day in the State Treasury the sum of twenty-eight thousand ($28,000) dollars which, under the provisions of an act of the Legislature of said State entitled "An act to provide for the paying certain equitable claims against the State of California, and to contract a funded debt for that purpose," approved April 30, 1860, is set apart for the redemption of Civil Bonds of said State, issued under the provisions of said act, notice is hereby given that

SEALED PROPOSALS

for the surrender of said Bonds will be received at this Department for the amount above specified until the

10TH DAY OF APRIL, 1871,

at 11 o'clock A. M.

No bid will be entertained at more than par value, and a responsible guarantee must accompany each proposal, which must be indorsed "Sealed Proposals for the surrender of Civil Bonds of 1860."

Said bonds will be redeemed and interest paid in gold and silver coin of the United States, and must be surrendered within ten days after the acceptance of the proposal for their redemption.

A. F. CORONEL,
2 14eod t4 10 State Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE OF THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, April 3, 1871.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of EIGHT DOLLARS per share was declared, PAYABLE IN GOLD to the stockholders on and after the 15th instant, clear of all taxes.

J. W. McALLISTER,
4 4 11t Secretary.

☞ THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY have declared a quarterly dividend of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT., payable at their office, No. 303 WALNUT Street, up stairs, on and after SATURDAY, April 15, 1871.

L. CHAMBERLAIN,
3 31 fmwtA15 Treasurer.

☞ THE CHEAPEST AND BEST HAIR DYE IN THE WORLD,

Harper's Liquid Hair Dye Never Fades or Washes Out,

will change gray, red, or frosted hair, whiskers, or moustache to a beautiful black or brown as soon as applied. Warranted, or money returned. Only 50 cents a box. Sold by all Druggists. 3 28 tuthsom

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENdid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—"*Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure the Hair or System.*" Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown.

Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. (4 27 mwf

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 911 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17s

☞ JOUVIN'S KID GLOVE CLEANER restores soiled gloves equal to new. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Price 25 cents per bottle. 11 28mwf

☞ THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER is the best article for cleansing and preserving the teeth. For sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. 11 26 stuthly

☞ DISPENSARY FOR SKIN DISEASES, NO. 216 S. ELEVENTH Street.

Patients treated gratuitously at this institution daily at 11 o'clock. 1 14

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc. etc., No. 223 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY FOR INSURANCES ON LIVES AND GRANTING

ANNUITIES.

Office No. 304 WALNUT Street.

INCORPORATED MARCH 10, 1813.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL $1,000,000.

SURPLUS UPWARDS OF $750,000.

Receive money on deposit, returnable on demand, for which interest is allowed.

And under appointment by individuals, corporations, and courts, act as

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, TRUSTEES, GUARDIANS, ASSIGNEES, COMMITTEES, RECEIVERS, AGENTS, COLLECTORS, ETC.

And for the faithful performance of its duties as such all its assets are liable.

CHARLES DUTILH, President.
WILLIAM B. HILL, Actuary.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Dutilh,	Joshua B. Lippincott,
Henry J. Williams,	Charles H. Hutchinson,
William S. Vaux,	Lindley Smyth,
John R. Wucherer,	George A. Wood,
Adolph E. Borie,	Anthony J. Antelo,
Alexander Biddle,	Charles S. Lewis,

Henry Lewis.

SECURITY FROM LOSS BY BURGLARY ROBBERY, FIRE, OR ACCIDENT.

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company
OF PHILADELPHIA
IN THEIR
New Marble Fire-proof Building,
Nos. 329-331 CHESNUT Street.
Capital subscribed, $1,000,000; paid, $700,000.

COUPON BONDS, STOCKS, SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, COIN, DEEDS, and VALUABLES of every description received for safe-keeping, under guarantee, at very moderate rates.

The Company also rent SAFES INSIDE THEIR BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, at prices varying from $15 to $75 a year, according to size. An extra size for Corporations and Bankers. Rooms and desks adjoining vaults provided for Safe Renters.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED ON INTEREST at three per cent., payable by check, without notice, and at four per cent., payable by check, ten days' notice.

TRUST FUNDS AND INVESTMENTS kept SEPARATE AND APART from assets of Company.

INCOME COLLECTED and remitted for one per cent.

The Company act as EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, and GUARDIANS, and RECEIVE and EXECUTE TRUSTS of every description, from the Courts, Corporations, and Individuals.

N. B. BROWNE, President.
C. H. CLARK, Vice-President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.

N. B. Browne,	Alexander Henry,
Clarence H. Clark,	Stephen A. Caldwell,
John Welsh,	George F. Tyler,
Charles Macalester,	Henry C. Gibson,
Edward W. Clark,	J. Gillingham Fell.

Henry Pratt McKean. (5 13 fmw

THE PHILADELPHIA TRUST, SAFE DEPOSIT AND INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE AND BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS IN THE PHILADELPHIA BANK BUILDING, No. 421 CHESNUT STREET.
CAPITAL, $500,000.

FOR SAFE-KEEPING of GOVERNMENT BONDS and other SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, JEWELRY, and other VALUABLES, under special guarantee, at the lowest rates.

The Company also offer for Rent, at rates varying from $15 to $75 per annum, the renter holding the key, SMALL SAFES IN THE BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, affording absolute SECURITY against FIRE THEFT, BURGLARY, and ACCIDENT.

All fiduciary obligations, such as TRUSTS, GUARDIANSHIPS, EXECUTORSHIPS, etc., will be undertaken and faithfully discharged.

All trust investmenes are kept separate and apart from the Company's assets.

Circulars, giving full details, forwarded on application.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Robins,	Benjamin B. Comegys,
Lewis R. Ashhurst,	Augustus Heaton,
J. Livingston Erringer,	P. Ratchford Starr,
R. P. McCullagh,	Daniel Haddock, Jr.,
Edwin M. Lewis,	Edward Y. Townsend,
James L. Claghorn,	John D. Taylor,

Hon. William A. Porter.

OFFICERS.

President—LEWIS R. ASHHURST.
Vice-President—J. LIVINGSTON ERRINGER.
Secretary—R. P. McCULLAGH.
Treasurer—WM. L. DUBOIS. 2 3fmw

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Would invite attention to their large stock of

Ladies' and Gents' Watches

Of American and foreign makers.

DIAMONDS in the newest styles of Settings.

LADIES' and GENTS' CHAINS, sets of JEWELRY of the latest styles, BAND AND CHAIN BRACELETS, Etc. Etc.

SILVER WARE

of the latest designs in great variety, for wedding presents.

Repairing done in the best manner and guaranteed. 5 11 fmwt

GOLD MEDAL REGULATORS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Begs to call the attention of the trade and customers to the annexed letter:—

TRANSLATION.

"I take pleasure to announce that I have given to Mr. G. W. RUSSELL, of Philadelphia, the exclusive sale of all goods of my manufacture. He will be able to sell them at the very lowest prices.

"GUSTAV BECKER,
"First Manufacturer of Regulators,
"Freiburg, Germany.

GROCERIES, ETC.

LONDON BROWN STOUT AND SCOTCH ALE,

In glass and stone, by the cask or dozen.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries,

Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.,

IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PURE RYE WHISKIES,

IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 236

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 26 NORTH WHARVES AND No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT the pantomime of *The Three Hunchbacks* will be repeated this evening.

AT THE CHESNUT Mr. Davenport will personate "Sir Giles Overreach" this evening.

AT THE ARCH *Uncle Tom's Cabin* will be performed this evening, with Lotta as "Topsy."

On Wednesday, April 12, Mr. F. F. Mackay, who has accepted an engagement at the Globe Theatre, Boston, will have a farewell benefit, when he will personate "Sir John Falstaff," in Shakespeare's historical play of *Henry IV.*

AT THE MUSEUM, Ninth and Arch streets, the spectacle of *Cherry and Fair Star* will be represented this afternoon and evening.

AT THE AMERICAN a variety entertainment will be given this evening.

AT THE ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS Dr. Corry's "Ireland in Shade and Sunshine," a large and handsome panorama of the Emerald Isle, will be exhibited this afternoon and evening. The panorama will be illustrated by songs, characteristic sketches, dances, etc.

THE HASSLER BROTHERS will give a grand vocal and instrumental concert at the Academy of Music on Friday evening, April 14.

BECK'S PHILADELPHIA BAND, No. 1, will give a grand concert at the Academy of Music on Thursday evening, April 13.

THE BEETHOVEN SOCIETY will give its second grand concert of the season at the Academy of Music on Saturday evening, April 15.

FROM YESTERDAY'S FIFTH EDITION.

FROM THE DOMINION.

Proceedings of the Parliament.

OTTAWA, April 4.—In the Commons Mr. Cartwright, a prominent member of the Opposition, moved an address to the Queen respecting the withdrawal of troops and munitions of war from this country. He considered the policy of the Imperial Government a wise one in general, but, with exceptional circumstances in regard to Canada, he regarded as warranting a different course.

He thought Mr. Scott's murder should have been treated in the same manner by the Imperial authorities as the cases of the Abysinian captures; but in this matter, as in that of

Fenian Raid

claims, and in correspondence generally, he asserted that the Imperial authorities were cool and indifferent concerning the interests of Canada. After referring to the subject of independence, which he desired to keep in the background, he concluded by moving an address to the effect that, while fully recognizing the duty of Canada to maintain military defenses, and expressing no opinion in opposition to

The Imperial Policy,

in view of the peculiar and analogous position of the Dominion, conterminous for thousands of miles with powerful States, many of whose inhabitants are notoriously actuated by sentiments of bitter hostility to the British empire, we cannot but feel that the withdrawal of troops is calculated to excite much uneasiness in the minds of many of her Majesty's subjects on this continent.

Sir George E. Cartier said, as his address expressed generally the wishes of the Government they would not oppose it, but he reminded the mover that there were garrisons at Quebec and Halifax.

The House went into Committee on the Address, reported, and asked leave to sit again.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The Public Buildings Commission yesterday referred a resolution for the contractor of excavations to commence work to the Committee on Contracts, to report at the next meeting. A resolution forbidding him to commence work until ordered to do so was similarly referred.

—The Philadelphia Presbytery has elected the following gentlemen as commissioners to the General Assembly:—Revs. S. W. Dana, R. H. Allen, D. D., George R. Moore and Dr. Emerson were appointed tellers; Revs. R. M. Patterson, Z. M. Humphrey, D. D., Herrick Johnson, D. D., principals; Revs. S. W. Dana, D. March, D. D., W. M. Rice, D. D., alternates, in the order of their names; Elders Hon. James Allison, S. C. Perkins, J. D. McCord, principals; W. Pitkins, Hon. George Junkin, and J. C. Farr, alternates.

—Edward Shippen, of the Citizens' Association, told the Highway Committee of Councils some very unpleasant truths about the horrible condition of the streets yesterday.

—Dr. Levis having testified before Alderman Kerr yesterday that George W. Smith will probably recover, the defendant Thomas Wilson was remanded to the custody of the bail for a hearing before Alderman Shoemaker to-morrow afternoon.

—The house of Mr. De Hart, on Eighth street, above Brown, on Sunday morning last was entered and $1700 taken from a card table. Suspicion fastened on his son, a dissolute character, and G. W. Prizer, who keeps a tavern on Ridge road, above Coates, the loafing place of the son. They were last evening before Justice Kerr at the Central Station and have been held for a further hearing.

—The following gentlemen yesterday were elected Directors of the American Steamship Company:—

President—Herman J. Lombaert.

Directors—Edward C. Knight, Washington Butcher, Josiah Bacon, John Rice, B. H. Bartol, John Price Wetherill, Henry D. Welsh, and D. B. Cummins.

Domestic Affairs.

—Municipal elections were held in several cities yesterday, but nothing beyond local interest attached to them.

—The Senate will vote to-day upon Mr. Sherman's resolution to direct the Judiciary Committee to report an anti-Ku-klux bill.

—The time of both houses of Congress was again yesterday almost exclusively occupied in the discussion of Southern outrages and the proposed remedy.

—William Foster, of White Water, Wisconsin, shot himself at his wife's death-bed last Saturday night, and little hopes are entertained of his recovery.

—The United States steamer Worcester, from Boston, with a cargo of provisions for the suffering French people, has arrived at Plymouth, and will immediately proceed to a French port.

—Matthias Heutz was stabbed to death early yesterday morning in Cincinnati by George Schneider, with whom he had a difficulty on the previous evening over a game of cards.

—Postmaster-General Creswell yesterday ordered a resumption of the postal service on the Louisville and Lexington Railroad in Kentucky, which has been suspended for some time past.

—Several Republican Senators have prepared speeches against the annexation of San Domingo, which they will, if possible, deliver upon the reception of the commissioners' report, with a view of securing immediate adverse action on the project.

Foreign Affairs.

—Order is restored at Marseilles.

—The supplementary Commune elections have been postponed.

—General Vinoy's troops are to enter Paris either to-day or to-morrow.

—A Berlin despatch says that the French have not yet paid anything of the indemnity.

—The Commune has appealed to the people of Paris to repel the common invader, as they term the Government forces.

—A Versailles despatch claims that the remnant of the insurgent troops were completely defeated yesterday in another engagement.

—The German and French Plenipotentiaries had another meeting at Brussels yesterday, to arrange the final terms of peace between their countries.

—The fighting before Paris on Monday, between the insurgents and Government troops, was quite severe, and the latter claim to have won a substantial victory.

—One hundred thousand Nationals, in three corps, with two hundred guns, marched via Montrouge, Issy, and Reuil, all destined for Versailles, but on being engaged by the Government forces were badly defeated and demoralized.

THE CHARGES.

THE GROUND FOR THE ALLEGATIONS AGAINST THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS COMMISSION.

Yesterday, at the meeting of the Public Buildings Commission, the committee authorized to investigate as to the truth of certain charges made by the *Evening Bulletin* thus reported:—

PHILADELPHIA, April 4.—To the Commissioners for the Erection of Public Buildings:—The special committee appointed at the last meeting of the commissioners, under the resolution, of which a copy is annexed, to investigate the charges made in the *Evening Bulletin* with respect to one of the commissioners, respectfully report that the *Evening Bulletin*, in their issue of March 8—the day after the appointment of the committee—having named Mr. John Rice as the commissioner referred to in the article of February 28, which article declares the charge therein contained to be made, "so far as careful investigation has verified the statement, upon good and sufficient ground," the committee called upon the proprietors of the *Bulletin* to ascertain the facts upon which the charge was made. The committee annex to this report all the correspondence which passed on the subject between themselves and the *Bulletin*, except a note from Mr. Francis Wells, one of the editors, dated March 22, 1871, addressed to Mr. Wetherill, and marked "personal," although the note to which it purports to be a reply was from the committee.

They annex also the minutes made of the several interviews had by the committee with various persons whose names were suggested to them. The commissioners can judge from these documents whether or not the efforts of the committee to discharge the duty entrusted to them were met with that frankness and straightforward reception, on the part of the *Bulletin*, which there was a right to expect, after the voluntary and almost defiant challenge on the part of that paper to have the investigation made.

The name of the "individual" or "proposed agent," alleged in the article in the *Bulletin* of February 28, to have been approached by a commissioner to purchase votes of members of Select Council, was denied to the committee, though mentioned by Mr. Wells in an interview sought by him with Mr. Cuyler, one of its members, on the 17th of March, the day prior to Mr. Wells' note to the committee, repeating in effect his refusal to give them the name of the party referred to. The committee have seen Mr. Thomas W. Price, Mr. James McManes, and Mr. William H. Kemble, the only individuals whose names were suggested to them as able to give information, or as any way likely to know anything about the matter. It will be seen from the minutes of the interviews of the committee with these gentlemen that they declined to give any information, except Mr. Price, who merely repeated what he had communicated to the *Bulletin* as to what he had been told by the "supposed agent," whom, however, he declined to name.

It further appears that the alleged fact of such a proposal having been made rests solely on the allegations of the "supposed agent" himself, as reported by others, since no one was suggested or referred to as having been present and overheard it. As Mr. Wells himself remarked, such things were not usually done in the presence of others. The "supposed agent" is reported by others as considering the matter as serious, which puts him (if the fact be so) in the more than equivocal position of unblushingly acknowledging that he himself first suggested the purchase of votes by inquiring how much was given for them. If this be his account of the matter (and all the information the committee could get was at second-hand), it cannot be regarded as entitled to much weight.

It is further to be observed that all information as to the source from which the *Bulletin* derived the ground for the assertion in the issue of the 8th of March, that Mr. Rice was the commissioner referred to, has been studiously concealed from the committee. Mr. Rice's name was not mentioned by any one of the parties to whom your committee was referred; but, on the contrary, they emphatically denied having mentioned the name of any commissioner.

There is no evidence whatever upon which the committee can report that there is any truth in the charge made. If such evidence existed, it was in the power of the *Bulletin*, according to their own account, to give it, or to indicate whether it could be had.

The committee think that no comment is needed. The facts attending their efforts to investigate the charge are their own best comment.

The committee respectfully ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject. Respectfully submitted,

J. P. WETHERILL,
SAMUEL C. PERKINS.

CONNECTICUT.

LATER RETURNS—PROBABILITY THAT THE ELECTION WILL BE BY THE LEGISLATURE.

HARTFORD, April 4.—The election is very close, and it will probably take the official count to decide who is elected Governor.

The *Times*, Democrat, claims a majority of 8 for English, and the *Courant*, Republican, claims a majority of 37 for Jewell.

Later returns in the office of the *Evening Post*, this afternoon, from the entire State, give English a plurality of 45 votes. Should the scattering vote exceed this number the election will be by the Legislature. Twenty scattering votes were deposited in New Haven, and it is not unlikely that enough will be polled to defeat an election by the people.

The *Times*, Democratic, makes a plurality of 8 for English. Should the election go to the Legislature there will be no doubt of Jewell's success, as the Legislature is Republican in both branches.

THE RETURNS UP TO MIDNIGHT—A "WORLD" SPECIAL.

HARTFORD, April 4.—At midnight the vote foots up:—Jewell, 47,333; English, 47,350; giving English a majority of 17. This is claiming a Republican majority of 144 in Stamford, which perhaps is only 104. The *Times* claims 42 for English, or, with Stamford changed, 82. The result is not absolutely certain, as other errors are suspected. A majority is required for an election, and possibly there are scattering votes enough to throw the election into the Legislature.

NEW HAVEN, April 4—(Special to the New York *World*.)—At the *Register* office returns have been received which assure a Democratic majority of at least 100, which the Republicans concede. An unfortunate nomination in this Congressional district has cost the Democrats not less than a thousand votes.

THE LAST COUNT.

HARTFORD, April 5—2 A. M.—English has 16 majority, with a probability of 40 more if Stamford gives Jewell 104 instead of 144 as reported. It is probable that there will be a failure to elect by the people. The Senate will have a Republican majority, and the House about 15 Republican majority. Strong, for Congress, has 343 majority; Kellogg, 49; Starkweather, about 1600; and Barnum, 900.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,

An Elegant Residence,

WITH STABLE,

AT CHESNUT HILL.

Desirable location, a few minutes' walk from depot

D. T. PRATT,
3 24 2m No. 108 South FOURTH Street.

SALE OF THE ATSION ESTATE.

ABOUT 28,000 ACRES OF LAND, TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, AT THE WEST JERSEY HOTEL, CAMDEN, N. J., ON MAY 6, 1871, AT 1 O'CLOCK, P. M.

TO SPECULATORS IN LAND, PROJECTORS OF TOWNS AND CAPITALISTS GENERALLY, A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT IS PRESENTED!!

A FARM of about 700 acres, with extensive improvements, is included.

SEVERAL MILLS and additional mill and manufacturing sites are on the property.

RAILROADS traverse the entire length of the tract.

ATSION STATION is the point of junction of two railroads.

TOWNS and SETTLEMENTS may be favorably located.

THE CEDAR TIMBER is of considerable value.

CRANBERRIES, GRAPES, SWEET POTATOES, HOPS, etc., can be very successfully cultivated.

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BUSINESS PRORERTY, No. 427 WALNUT STREET.

Four-story front, five-story double back buildings, occupied as offices, and suitable for an insurance company, 21 feet 9 inches front, 124 feet deep.

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GOOD BUSINESS STAND TO LET,

SUITABLE FOR ANY BUSINESS.

Store and Dwelling,

SOUTHWEST CORNER OF SIXTEENTH AND VINE STREETS.

Apply on premises.

TO RENT—THE RESIDENCE OF THE late Joseph Chew, Esq., deceased, at the corner of North Broad street and Berks avenue, will be rented or sold on favorable terms.

Lot 220 feet on Broad street, extending to Park avenue, is laid out in garden form, and contains a large variety of choice fruit trees in full bearing, evergreens, etc. The dwelling-house is large and convenient, with gas, hot and cold water, furnace, etc. For further particulars apply to

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Are w receiving a large and splendid assortmen of new styles of

FANCY CASSIMERES

And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS, [3 28 mws

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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STEAM DIRECT TO AND FROM NEW YORK, QUEENSTOWN, AND LIVERPOOL.

The magnificent Ocean Steamships of this line, sailing regularly every SATURDAY, are among the largest in the world, and famous for the degree of safety, comfort, and speed attained.

CABIN RATES, CURRENCY,

$75 and $65. First class Excursion Tickets, good for twelve months, $130. Early application must be made in order to secure a choice of state-rooms.

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Outward, $28. Prepaid, $32. Tickets to and from Londonderry and Glasgow at the same low rates. Persons visiting the old country, or sending for their friends should remember that these steerage rates are $2 cheaper than several other lines.

Bank drafts issued for any amount, at lowest rates, payable on demand in all parts of England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, and the Continent of Europe.

Apply to WALLER & CO., Agents,
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FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Brussels, Saturday, March 18, at 2 P. M.
City of Limerick, via Halifax, Tuesday, March 21 at 1 P. M.
City of London, Saturday, March 28, at 8 A. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, April 1, at 2 P. M.

and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By Mail Steamer Sailing every Saturday.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.; Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents, No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

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PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR-LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY "at noon," from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

No bills of lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing day.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air-line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and at Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West via Virginia and Tennessee Air-line, and Richmond and Danville Railroads.

Freights HANDLED BUT ONCE and taken at LOWER RATES than by any other line.

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FREIGHTS RECEIVED DAILY.

State-room accommodations for passengers.

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THURSDAY LINE FOR CHARLESTON.

The first-class Steamship VIRGINIA, Captain Hunter, will sail on Thursday, April 6, at 12 o'clock, noon, from Pier 8, North Wharves, above Arch street.

Through bills of lading to all principal points in South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, etc., etc.

Rates of freight as low as by any other route.

For freight or passage apply on the Pier, as above.

WM. A. COURTNEY, Agent in Charleston.

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The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.

Steamers leave DAILY from first wharf below MARKET Street, Philadelphia, and foot of WALL Street, New York.

THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freight received daily and forwarded on accommodating terms.

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NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, GEORGETOWN and Washington, D. C., Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, connecting with Orange and Alexandria Railroad.

Steamers leave regularly every SATURDAY at noon, from First Wharf above MARKET Street.

Freights received daily.

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Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.

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CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,

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MONTGOMERY, Captain Faircloth, from Pier No. 13 North River.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West street.

LEO, Captain Dearborn, from Pier No. 16 East River.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South street.

GENERAL BARNES, Captain Mallory, from Pier No. 36 North River.

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
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Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.
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THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS Sail every Saturday and alternate Wednesday to and from Glasgow and Derry.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
ANGLIA,	IOWA,
AUSTRALIA,	TYRIAN,
BRITANNIA,	BRITANNIA,
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Rates of Passage, Payable in Currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry:—

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets (good for twelve months), securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.

Certificates, at reduced rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the company's offices to

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FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.

SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,

Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.

The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.

Through in twenty-four hours.

Goods forwarded to any point free of commission

Freights taken on accommodating terms.

Apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
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THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.

The JUNIATA will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on Friday, April 17, at 8 A. M.

The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on Friday, March 31.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to MOBILE, GALVESTON, INDIANOLA, ROCKPORT, LAVACCA, and BRAZOS, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red river freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.

The TONAWANDA will sail for Savannah on Saturday, April 8, at 8 A. M.

The WYOMING will sail from Savannah on Saturday, April 8.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Saturday, April 8, at 6 P. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Sunday, April 10.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.

Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington at as low rates as by any other route.

Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
No. 130 S. THIRD Street.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPAN

FOR NEW YORK,

SAILING TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS AT NOON.

INSURANCE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.

No bill of lading or receipt signed for less than fifty cents, and no insurance effected for less than one dollar premium.

For further particulars and rates apply at Company's office, Pier 33 East river, New York, or to

JOHN F. OHL,
PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.

N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

WHITE STAR LINE

OCEANIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S LINE OF NEW STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK, IRELAND.

The company's fleet comprises the following magnificent full-powered ocean steamships, the six largest in the world:—

OCEANIC, Captain Murray.	ARCTIC.
ATLANTIC, Captain Thompson.	BALTIC.
PACIFIC, Captain Perry.	ADRIATIC.

These new vessels have been designed specially for the transatlantic trade, and combine speed, safety, and comfort.

Passenger accommodations unrivalled.

Parties sending for their friends in the old country can now obtain prepaid tickets.

Steerage, $32, currency.

Other rates as low as any first-class line.

For further particulars apply to ISMAY, IMRIE & CO., No. 10 WATER Street, Liverpool, and No. 7 EAST INDIA Avenue, LEADENHALL Street, London; or at the company's offices, No. 19 BROADWAY, New York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL, UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

MERRIMACK, Captain Wier.
SOUTH AMERICA, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh.
NORTH AMERICA, Captain G. B. Slocum.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
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Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage

At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.

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DEALERS IN NAVAL STORES,
ANCHORS AND CHAINS,
SHIP CHANDLERY GOODS, ETC.,
Nos. 46 and 48 NORTH WHARVES.

PROPOSALS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. ARMY, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 30, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS in duplicate will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on Monday, May 1, 1871, for building a brick or stone wall with one double and one single iron gate, around the National Cemetery at Annapolis, Md.

Bidders will be required to specify the price per lineal foot, and no bid will be entertained that does not conform to this requirement. Forms for proposals and specifications furnished upon application to this office.

HENRY C. HODGES,
3 31 Major and Quartermaster U. S. A.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office (where proper forms will be furnished) until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, April 21, 1871, for the delivery at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Philadelphia, of

889 pairs Boots (600 pairs to be cable screwed).
5000 Haversacks.
1000 yards Crimson Worsted Lace, 1¼ inch.

All to be of army standard, samples of which can be seen at this office.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
3 21 Brevet Major-General, U. S. A.

FRANKFORD ARSENAL, OFFICE A. C. S.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.,
March 15, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS in duplicate will be received at this office until 12 M., April 15, 1871, for furnishing the fresh beef required by the Subsistence Department, U. S. A., at this station during the two months commencing May 1, 1871. Information as to conditions, quality of beef, payments, etc., can be obtained by application to

WILLIAM PRINCE,
3 15 First Lieut. Ord., A. C. S.

MARBLE WORKS.

H. S. TARR & SON'S

MANUFACTORY OF

Carved and Ornamental Marble Work,

GREEN Street, above Seventh,

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GREGG'S BRICK MACHINE,

New, Never Used, For Sale.

CAN BE DELIVERED AT ONCE.

Address CAPITAL,
3 25 15t Box 2008, Philadelphia Post Office.

"THE ST. CLOUD."

This new elegant and commodious first-class Hotel, on ARCH Street, above SEVENTH,

Now open.

Terms, $3 per day.

4 1 1m G. W. MULLIN & BRO., Proprietors.

WILSON'S

CARPET CLEANING ESTABLISHMENT,

4 1 3m No. 621 South SEVENTEENTH Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—EVERY EVENING AT 8 AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 2. GREAT SUCCESS OF THE LONDON, PARIS, AND NEW YORK PANTOMIME COMPANY, in the great Spectacular Pantomime entitled THE THREE HUNCHBACKS. THE GREAT MARTINETTI TROUPE. RIZARELLI BROTHERS. The popular and well-known Clown, ROBERT BUTLER. CHANGE OF TRICKS EVERY EVENING.

DAVENPORT'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE. Admission, $1, 75, 50, and 25 cents. Commence at 8 o'clock. THIS EVENING, A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS. E. L. DAVENPORT AS SIR GILES OVERREACH, supported by the UNEQUALLED STAR COMPANY. Seats secured at Box Office from 9 to 4 o'clock.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ¼ to 8 o'clock. LAST FIVE NIGHTS OF LOTTA. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday Evenings. Also WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, April 5, ONLY MATINEE OF UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. LOTTA as.....TOPSY. THE GIRL THAT NEVER WAS BORN, with many Songs and Dances. FRIDAY—LOTTA'S BENEFIT, AND LAST APPEARANCE.

ACADEMY.—HASSLER BROTHERS' GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT, FRIDAY EVENING, April 14. MISS PAULINE NININGER.....Prima Donna MR. WENZEL KOPTA.....Solo Violinist GRAND ORCHESTRA AND MILITARY BAND. Admission, $1; Reserved Seats, 50 extra. Sale of Seats begins Saturday Morning, April 8, at North's Music Store and Academy of Music.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC GRAND CONCERT BY BECK'S PHILADELPHIA BAND, No. 1. THURSDAY EVENING, April 13, 1871. GRAND MILITARY BAND, in an Entire New Uniform. CHOICE SELECTIONS OF VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC. Tickets, 50 cents each. Reserved seats, 75 cents. 3 13 t 4 13

ASSEMBLY BUILDING.—DR. CORRY'S IRELAND, IN SHADE AND SUNSHINE, the largest and best Panorama of THE EMERALD ISLE ever painted, and will be exhibited, for the first time in this city, THIS EVENING, April 3, continuing during the week, with Grand Matinee on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 o'clock, illustrated at each exhibition by Songs, Characteristic Sketches, Dances and Dioramic Changes, Irish Vocalists, Comedians, and Dancers. Admission, 35 cents; Reserved Seats, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents. 4 3 tf

AMERICAN MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Northwest corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. 100,000 CURIOSITIES ADMIRAL DOT, 25 inches high. CHERRY AND FAIR STAR, in the Lecture Room every Evening at 8 o'clock, and Wednesday and Saturday matinees at 2. Magnificent Scenery. Beautiful Dancing. Admission, 25 cents to all the Attractions. 12 12 tf

FOX'S NEW AMERICAN THEATRE, CHESNUT Street, above Tenth. AMUSEMENTS OF ALL NATIONS. EVERY EVENING And SATURDAY MATINEE. GREAT CONGRESS OF STARS. Comprising the best artists in the country, who appear in Grand Ballets, Dutch Comedy, Local Sketches, Minstrelsy, Ethiopian Acts, Farce, Comic Vocalism, Pantomime, etc.

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MRS. R. DILLON, NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET, FANCY AND MOURNING MILLINERY, CRAPE VEILS.

Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Felt, Gimp, Hair, Satin, Silk, Straw and Velvets, Hats and Bonnets, French Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Crapes, Laces, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Sashes, Ornaments and all kinds of Millinery Goods.

EDUCATIONAL.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY CAMBRIDGE, MASS.,

Comprises the following Departments:—

Harvard College, the University Lectures, Divinity School, Law School, Medical School, Dental School, Lawrence Scientific School, School of Mining and Practical Geology, Bussey Institution (a School of Agriculture and Horticulture), Botanic Garden, Astronomical Observatory, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Peabody Museum of Archæology, Episcopal Theological School.

The next academic year begins on September 28, 1871.

The first examination for admission to Harvard College will begin June 29, at 8 A. M. The second examination for admission to Harvard College, and the examinations for admission to the Scientific and Mining Schools, will begin September 28. The requisites for admission to the College have been changed this year. There is now a mathematical alternative for a portion of the classics. A circular describing the new requisites and recent examination papers will be mailed on application.

UNIVERSITY LECTURES.—Thirty-three courses in 1870–71, of which twenty begin in the week February 12–19. These lectures are intended for graduates of colleges, teachers, and other competent adults (men or women). A circular describing them will be mailed on application.

THE LAW SCHOOL has been reorganized this year. It has seven instructors, and a library of 16,000 volumes. A circular explains the new course of study, the requisites for the degree, and the cost of attending the school. The second half of the year begins February 13.

For catalogues, circulars, or information, address J. W. HARRIS,
2 6 3m Secretary.

EDGEHILL SCHOOL MERCHANTVILLE, N. J., Four Miles from Philadelphia.

The session commenced MONDAY, April 10, 1871.

For circulars apply to Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

AUGUSTUS KINKELIN, TEACHER OF PIANO, can be engaged for Dancing, Parties, Entertain

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5, 1871.

☞ THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, from its original establishment, has been in the receipt of telegraphic news from the New York Associated Press, which consists of the *Tribune, Times, Herald, World, Sun, Journal of Commerce, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser*, and *Evening Express*. The success which has attended our enterprise is, in itself, a sufficient evidence of the freshness, fullness, and reliability of the news which we have received from this source. In March, 1870, we entered into a special contract by which THE EVENING TELEGRAPH has the *exclusive* use of the news furnished in the afternoon by the Associated Press to its own members, the *North American, Inquirer, Ledger, Press, Age, Record*, and *German Democrat*, of this city, and the leading journals of the East, North, West, and South; and hereafter THE TELEGRAPH will be the *only evening paper published in this city* in which the afternoon despatches of the Associated Press will appear.

☞ The earliest regular edition of the THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1½ o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2½, 3½, and 4½. Whenever there is important news of the compliications in Europe, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

KU-KLUX LEGISLATION.

SINCE the commencement of the present session of Congress, if we except the Sumner-Schurz attacks upon the President in the matter of the San Domingo annexation scheme, little else has been done but to talk Ku-klux. The speeches that have been made on this subject have, however, failed to make that impression upon the public mind that they should, for the good and sufficient reason that the average American voter and taxpayer has begun to lose faith in the utility of further Congressional interference in the affairs of the Southern States, and the question is seriously asked whether the evils likely to result from the various anti-Ku-klux measures now before Congress will not be greater than those they are designed to cure. Many of the disorders which now render portions of the Southern States anything but pleasant places of residence are the results of the policy which excluded the best and most intelligent citizens of the South—the men who most cordially accepted the results of the war—from all participation in the governmental affairs. We have earnestly supported the Congressional reconstruction policy, and think now, as we have always thought, that, under all the circumstances, it was the wisest that could have been adopted; but it was unfortunate in many respects that Congress should have been driven by force of unforeseen circumstances to take the decided stand it did, and, with a different President than Andrew Johnson in the Executive chair during the first four years of peace, the probabilities are that the state of affairs at the South would be widely different from what it is to-day. There is no use, however, in sighing for what might have been, and it is the duty of practical statesmen to consider calmly and dispassionately whether at this day a forcible policy is likely to accomplish any permanently satisfactory results in encouraging a spirit of loyalty in the late Rebel States.

Yesterday both houses of Congress discussed the Ku-klux, but without apparently arriving any nearer to a definite conclusion as to what had best be done with regard to them than they were at the beginning of the session. In the Senate Mr. Blair, who, contrary to our earnest recommendation, was not chosen King of Spain—the Spanish treasury is in a rather low condition at present, and the Blair family and its collaterals was doubtless considered too heavy a load to carry—demonstrated to his own satisfaction that the Ku-klux did not exist at all, or if they did exist that they were negroes and Republicans, and that their victims were harmless, unoffending Democrats. In the House General Butler made a very able, and for him a very temperate speech, in which he certainly demonstrated that a very unpleasant state of affairs exists in many of the Southern States, and in which he urged in forcible and eloquent terms that it was the duty of Congress to interfere for the preservation of order and the protection of loyal men. Other Republicans, notably Mr. Garfield, took the opposite ground, and contended that Congressional interferance was at least unadvisable, and that the surest, safest, and speediest way to cure the evils which now afflict the South is to allow them to wear themselves out and to trust to time and the influence of citizens whose material interests are injured to bring about an improvement. It may be possible for the Government to put down always subject the South to military rule, and the longer the policy of repression and force is continued the longer will the permanent pacification of the late Rebel States be delayed. The disorders which now exist at the South are in a great measure the result of the old slave system, aggravated by the war and by the reconstruction policy Congress found it necessary to adopt. Their cure must, in any case, be left in a very great measure to time and to the influences which immigration, greater development of the resources of the country, and the gradual introduction of new blood and new ideas, will undoubtedly exert. If by forcible measures Ku-kluxism could be eradicated at once, root and branch, it might be worth while to try force; but as a question of practical statesmanship, does General Butler or any other member of either branch of Congress really imagine that any permanent benefits will be derived from either of the Ku-klux bills now under discussion, in case it is enacted? or that if Congress undertakes to perform the functions of the State Governments it will not be obliged either to give up in despair or to continue for years to come to pursue a line of policy which a large portion of the most thoughtful men of the nation cannot heartily approve? If Congress does not now interfere, and, refusing resolutely any longer to countenance the carpet-baggers, it passes a universal amnesty law and permits the Southern States to work out their own salvation, it will not be a great while before the depreciation of property and of all the industries of the several States now cursed by the Ku-klux organizations will compel the law-respecting citizens in self-defense to take measures for the permanent restoration of order; and they are likely to do this so much the sooner if they are certain that there will be no further attempts at Congressional interference in purely domestic and State affairs.

THE RECKLESS accusation of an attempt to bribe a member of Select Council which was made against the President of the Building Commission by the anti-Penn Square organ, is a fair sample of the manner in which the whole controversy with regard to the site for the public buildings has been conducted by the little "ring" of property-holders who are attempting to defeat the wishes of a vast majority of the people of this city and to nullify the positive decision of last October. Select Council appointed a committee to investigate the matter, but those who made the accusation refused to attend, while repeating their slanders. A committee of the Building Commission also undertook to find out the truth of the matter, and the report submitted by them yesterday, which will be found on our third page, shows how they succeeded. The disgraceful charge made against Mr. Rice had no other foundation than that somebody told one of the editors of an anti-Penn Square organ that somebody told him that a "very reliable" person had said that an individual had been approached, etc., all of which cannot be considered as compromising Mr. Rice to any great extent, especially as his integrity has never before been impeached. The total failure to sustain the accusation brought against the President of the Building Commission ought to have the effect of bringing the entire anti-Penn Square "ring" into such discredit that they will not be entitled to a respectful hearing in the future, and it will demonstrate conclusively to the Legislature the true character of the opposition to the commission which is now working at Harrisburg with the idea that if the commission is abolished the Washington Square site will have another chance.

WE call the attention of our readers to an editorial article from the Scranton *Republican* upon our second page, which sets forth very clearly the real reasons for the non-resumption of work in the mining regions. The Reading Railroad proposed such a compromise as would have been accepted by the W. B. A. if its leaders were fair-minded men, anxious only for justice to themselves and their followers. The rulers of the W. B. A., however, are true imperialists, and they are determined either to rule or ruin, so that the quarrel, as it stands, appears to mean a complete and overwhelming defeat either for the association or for their opponents, unless, indeed, the miners settle the matter by destroying the power of the men who are now destroying them. It is monstrous that the thousands of working miners should be at the mercy of three individuals who are able to dictate whether they shall labor or not, without consulting them in the matter; and as there is a point when a hungry stomach pinches beyond endurance, it is not impossible, in spite of the powerful ties of tradesunionism, that there may be a revolution in the ranks of the W. B. A. At all events, the President of the Reading Railroad Company has transferred the onus of the present suspension from his shoulders to those of Messrs. Siney, Kealy, and Parker, the would-be autocrats of the coal region of Pennsylvania.

UTAH AND MORMONISM.

IN view of the determined struggle which is now being waged in Utah between Brigham Young and Judge McKean, of the United States Court, as the respective representatives of the Mormon and Gentile powers, a correct idea of the population of the Territory becomes important. The following are the precise figures in detail, according to the recent census:—

White males	43,361	
" females	42,503	
		85,864
Colored males	63	
" females	55	
		118
Indian males	88	
" females	90	
		178
Chinese males	429	
" females	16	
		445
Total population		86,605

The nativity of the population is as follows:—

Native males	28,994	
" females	27,089	
		56,083
Foreign males	14,947	
" females	15,575	
		30,522
Total population		86,605

The population of Salt Lake City is 17,246, of whom 8293 are white males and 8897 white females; 48 colored and 8 Indians. Of the total, 5157 are native-born males and 5079 native-born females; and 3162 foreign-born males and 3848 foreign-born females. The total number of families in the city is 3485, which gives less than five persons to a family on the average, a very poor showing in favor of the general prevalence of polygamy. It will be noticed that the number of white females exceeds that of white males by only 604, the discrepancy being altogether among those of foreign birth, the females of whom outnumber the males by 686, while the native-born males actually exceed the females by 78. It is among those of foreign birth that the practice of polygamy prevails to the greatest extent, a fact generally admitted and strengthened by the census returns.

Of the aggregate population of the Territory, the white males exceed the white females by 858, but among those of foreign birth there is an excess of 628 females, a further corroboration of the fact that polygamy is most prevalent among those of foreign birth. The whole number of families in the Territory is 17,206, or a little more than five persons to a household. Evidently the days of polygamy are numbered, and in a few years the Gentile element of the population will become so preponderating that the great Mormon iniquity will be totally suppressed.

RHODE ISLAND has recently changed the time for holding her Congressional elections to the fall, but State officers are still elected on the first Wednesday in April. At the election to be held to-day, the following are the candidates to be voted for:—

	Rep.	Dem.
Governor	S. Padelford.	Thos. Steere.
Lieut.-Governor	P. W. Stevens.	C. R. Cutler.
Secretary of State	John R. Bartlett.	Wm. J. Miller.
Attorney-General	Willard Sayles.	Geo. N. Bliss.
Gen'l Treasurer	S. A. Parker.	W. P. Congdon.

At the State election last year, the vote stood 10,493 Republican to 6577 Democratic—a Republican majority of 3916. We believe that the Democrats are not altogether confident of carrying the State. Neither do they count on a certain majority in either branch of the State Legislature, which last year was Republican by 16 majority in the Senate and 36 in the House, the dominant party having about two-thirds of the members in each branch. Three proposed amendments to the State Constitution are also to be voted upon by the people to-day, one of which abolishes the property qualification for voters, which, according to the Democratic organs, is all that has kept the State from rushing into the arms of the Democracy. The other proposed amendments declare that no registry tax shall hereafter be assessed or its payment made necessary as a qualification for voting, and that the State shall not contribute to the aid or support of sectarian or denominational schools or institutions. This last provision, if ratified, will worry the Democracy when they get into power in Rhode Island.

ROYALTY'S WEDDING.

The Dresses Worn at Princess Louisa's Nuptials.

The following is a description (from the *Court Circular*) of the dresses worn by the royal and distinguished persons present at the royal wedding:—

The Queen wore a black satin dress trimmed with crape and jet, and a diadem of diamonds over a long white tulle veil. Her Majesty also wore a ruby and diamond brooch and necklace, with a diamond cross, the ribbon and star of the Order of the Garter, the Orders of Victoria and Albert and Louise of Prussia, and the Saxe-Coburg and Gotha family Order.

Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales wore a dress of rich blue satin, trimmed with blue velvet, and train of blue velvet edged with white Brussels lace and blue feather trimming; head-dress, blue feathers, pearls, and diamonds. Ornaments, pearls and diamonds, and the Victoria and Albert and Danish orders.

The wedding dress of her Royal Highness Princess Louise was of a rich white satin, covered with a deep flounce of Honiton point lace trimmed with cordons of orange blossoms, white heather and myrtle, and a train of white satin trimmed to correspond with the dress. Her Royal Highness wore a wreath of orange blossoms and myrtle, with a veil of Honiton lace held by two diamond pins in the form of daisies, the gift of their Royal Highnesses Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice. The dress was made by Miss Unitt, and the flowers supplied by Mr. Nestor Strard. Her Royal Highness also wore a diamond necklace, to which was attached a large ornament of pearls and diamonds, with a sapphire in the centre, the gift of the Marquis of Lorne; and a diamond and emerald bracelet given by their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales. Her Royal Highness likewise wore a diamond bracelet which had belonged to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, and the one given to her by the people of Windsor.

On leaving the Castle after the marriage ceremony, her Royal Highness wore a white corded silk dress, trimmed with swan's down and fringe, made by Miss Gieve, and a white chip bonnet, with a wreath of lilies of the valley and orange blossoms.

Her Royal Highness Princess Beatrice wore a dress of pink satin, trimmed with Brussels lace; a wreath of white heather; and emerald, diamond, and pearl ornaments.

The bridesmaids' dresses were of white glace silk, trimmed with satin, and a tunic of gossamers and fringe, cerise roses, white heather and ivy, with wreaths to correspond. The dresses were made by Miss Unitt, and the flowers supplied by Mr. Nestor Strard.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales wore the uniform of the 10th Hussars, his Royal Highness Prince Arthur the uniform of the Rifle Brigade, and his Royal Highness Prince Leopold a Highland dress.

The Marquis of Lorne wore the uniform of the Royal Argyllshire Artillery Volunteers.

NEW JERSEY.

A Desperate Affair at Bordentown.

The Trenton *State Gazette* of yesterday says:—On Saturday night last a company of young men had assembled at the beer saloon of Mr. Keller, and were having a good time generally, when a difficulty occurred between two young men named Vankirk and John Norton. Vankirk finding Norton and his friends too strong, started out to go to Trout's hotel for the purpose of getting some of his friends. While there, Norton came in. He immediately drew his pistol and attempted to fire. The piece snapped. It is said if it had gone off the contents would have killed Hamilton Trout, the proprietor. A whisky bottle on the counter was sent at the head of Norton. He continued to shoot, and actually fired six times without striking any one at either shot. A crowd jumped upon him and overpowered him, and the police having arrived he was taken to Mount Holly jail. The affair was greatly exaggerated in this city during the whole of yesterday. At one time it was stated that Norton had killed two men, and that the assailant was Edward Norton, recently pardoned out of the State Prison. John Norton is a resident of Bordentown, and a brother to Edward.

OBITUARY.

General Duval.

This officer, who was a prominent leader of the French insurgents, and who is reported by cable this morning to have been shot in the recapture by the Government troops of the redoubt at Chatillon yesterday, was a soldier by profession. He entered the French army in the second quarter of the present century, and was one of the first to agree to the overthrow of Charles X. Soon after the accession of Louis Philippe he gave evidence of holding republican sentiments, and immediately after the overthrow of the "Citizen King" gave in his adhesion to the republic. He opposed the Presidency of Louis Napoleon, but retained his position in the army until after the *coup d'etat*, when he sent in his resignation. From that time until the overthrow of the empire in September last he remained in private life, taking no part in politics, but recognized as an unswerving republican. After the 3d of September he again took up arms, was commissioned a general, and served during the siege of Paris. He seems to have been one of the leaders of the Montmartre insurgents from the start.

NOTICES.

SPRING BUSINESS HAS BEGUN,
SPRING BUSINESS HAS BEGUN,
SPRING BUSINESS HAS BEGUN,
AT WANAMAKER & BROWN'S.
AT WANAMAKER & BROWN'S.
AT WANAMAKER & BROWN'S.
OUR STOCK IS COMPLETE.
OUR STYLES ARE ELEGANT.
OUR PATTERNS ARE HANDSOME.
OUR COLORS ARE BEAUTIFUL.
OUR QUALITIES ARE THE VERY BEST.
OUR MAKE IS SUPERIOR.
OUR PRICES ARE THE LOWEST.
SPRING OVERCOATS.
DRESS SUITS.
BUSINESS SUITS.
STRIPED SUITS FOR MEN AND YOUTHS.
STRIPED JACKETS AND PANTS FOR BOYS.
CHILDREN'S FANCY SUITS.
AN EARLY EXAMINATION OF OUR IMMENSE STOCK OF NEW THINGS CORDIALLY INVITED.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
OAK HALL,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

FOR SALE LOW—AT CHESTNUT HILL—An unusually attractive and complete Country Seat, five minutes' walk from Chestnut Hill depot. Six acres of beautiful grounds, fruit, shade, stables, grapery, green-house, fish-pond, etc. Modern pointed stone residence, 13 rooms. Fine views.
RICHARDSON & JANNEY,
4 5wfm6* No. 206 S. FOURTH Street.

THE
PHILADELPHIA CLOTH HOUSE,
N. W. Corner of NINTH and MARKET Streets.

HANDSOME SPRING CASSIMERES.
FINE DIAGONAL COATINGS.
GENUINE SCOTCH CHEVIOTS.
Just received, a large invoice of
LUPIN'S BLACK DRAPS D'ETE,
FOR LADIES' EMBROIDERED SACQUES.

WILLIAM T. SNODGRASS & CO.,
N. W. Corner of Ninth and Market Streets.

CLOTHING.
B-O-Y, BOY!
Here are Boys' Suits
In all varieties
at our
GREAT BROWN HALL.
FORTY THOUSAND BOYS
Can be accommodated at once
with our
Imperial Suits,
Metropolitan Suits,
Sailor Suits,
Cutaway Suits,
French Vert Suits,
Derby Suits,
Blouse Suits,
Sheridan Suits.
Come and look at them!
Come and see how cheap they are!!
Come and see how well they fit you!!!
OUR GREAT BROWN HALL
Clothing House
Is now in full Blast,
WARRANTED to please everybody.
Yours truly,
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
603 and 605 CHESTNUT STREET.

HABILLEMENTS
No. 824 CHESTNUT ST.
CHARLES STOKES & CO.
UNDER THE CONTINENTAL
HOTEL
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Are Unexampledly Handsome
LINE OF GOODS.
Coatings,
Trowserings,
Vestings,
Diagonals,
Stripes,
Checks and Plain.
All Colors and Designs.
Artistic Cutters.
LOW PRICES LOW.
A large assortment of Ready-made
CLOTHING.

OPTICIANS.
SPECTACLES.
MICROSCOPES, TELESCOPES, THERMOMETERS, MATHEMATICAL, SURVEYING, PHILOSOPHICAL AND DRAWING INSTRUMENTS
AT REDUCED PRICES.
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
7 30 mwf4p] No. 924 CHESTNUT Street, Phila.

PRINTING.
THEO. LEONHARDT & CO.,
Engraving and Steam Lithographic
PRINTING ROOMS,
Nos. 612 and 614 CHESTNUT Street
2 22wfm 3mrp DEMOCRAT BUILDING.

PIANOS.
Steinway & Sons'
Grand Square and Upright Pianos.
Special attention is called to their new
Patent Upright Pianos,
With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Metal Frame Action, etc., which are matchless in Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability.
CHARLES BLASIUS,
WAREROOMS,
No. 1006 CHESTNUT STREET,
9 13 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.
GEO. STECK & CO.'S,
BRADBURY'S,
HAINES' BROS',
PIANOS,
AND
MASON AND HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.
GOULD & FISCHER,
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WM. G. FISCHER. 1 17 tf4p

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Grand, Square and Upright Pianos.
GREAT REDUCTION.
FIXED PRICES.
DUTTON'S PIANO ROOMS,
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NAGLE,
COOKE
AND
EWING,
Paper Hangings,
No. 1210 CHESTNUT St.,
3 18 smw3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

MILLINERY, ETC.
THE MISSES
McVAUGH & DUNGAN,
NO. 114 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET,
Have opened their Spring Assortment of
DESIRABLE WHITE GOODS.
Piques in Plaids, Stripes, and Cords.
French Nainsook, all prices.
French Muslin, 2 yards wide, very low.
Tucked Muslin, for Waists and Skirts.
A LARGE STOCK OF HAMBURG EDGING AND INSERTING.
Real and Imitation Laces.
Rich Flouncing in Nainsook and Swiss.
French Caps for Ladies and Children.
Ladies' Under-garments, very cheap.
NOVELTIES AND FANCY ARTICLES RECEIVED DAILY.
INFANTS' OUTFITS
on hand and made to order. 3 18mw3m

HATS AND CAPS.
WILLIAM H. OAKFORD,
HATTER,
No. 913 CHESTNUT Street.
SPRING STYLES NOW READY.
Patronage respectfully solicited.
P. S.—SOLE AGENT FOR AMIDON'S NEW YORK HATS. 3 10 fmw13trp

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESTNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. rp6

WANTED—GLASS-BLOWERS AND OTHERS to call No. 250 S. SIXTH Street, to join a Manufacturing Co. Shares $5, secured by real estate. One factory ready to start; as soon as started shares will be raised to ten dollars. None but shareholders will be employed. 4 5 2t*

PLATED WARE.
MEAD & ROBBINS,
N. E. Cor. NINTH and CHESNUT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Silver-Plated Ware,
Invite special attention to their Large, Varied, and Elegant Stock of SILVER-PLATED WARE, embracing every article in their line of business.
Hotels, Families and Others
About furnishing will find this the
Largest Stock in the Country
To select from, and at such prices as cannot fail to give satisfaction. We give below the prices of some of our Goods:—

Tea Sets, 6 pieces	$20 00
Dinner Castors, 6 bottles	6 00
Breakfast Castors, 3, 4 and 5 bottles	$3 00 to 6 00
Butter Dishes	4 00
Ice Pitchers	6 00 to 8 00
Cake Baskets	6 00 to 12 00
Fruit Stands	7 00 to 20 00
Card Baskets	4 00 to 9 00
Waiters, all sizes	
Tureens	10 00
Wine Castors	15 00
Children's Sets	3 00
Children's Cups	1 00 to 3 00
Vegetable Dishes	14 00

Spoons and Forks a Specialty.
3 22 wfm3mrp

GLOVES.
1000
DOZEN JUST LANDED
OF OUR CELEBRATED
LaBelle Kid Glove
Will be received from the Custom House on Saturday morning, April 1.
These are the best $1·25 Gloves in America.
Every pair Guaranteed. If they rip or tear another pair given in exchange.
A. & J. B. BARTHOLOMEW,
Importers of Kid Gloves,
No. 23 NORTH EIGHTH STREET
AND
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FINANCIAL.
HAVING BEEN APPOINTED AGENTS
FOR THE SALE AND EXCHANGE
OF THE
NEW UNITED STATES LOAN,
We would tender our services to investors or holders of old loans desiring to make exchange.
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

EDWARD PONTI & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF FOREIGN PRODUCE,
Wines, Oils, Fruits, Cigars,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
No. 904 WALNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWARD PONTI. [3 27] JAMES W. HAVENS.

CITY ITEMS.

YOUNG LADIES, BEWARE! of the injurious effects of Cathartics and Purgatives, containing mercury, calomel, and other deleterious drugs. In a short time they enervate and destroy the system as well as the complexion. If you would have a fresh, healthy, and youthful appearance, use HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA and HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS. They are purely vegetable; a pleasant purgative, and cause neither nausea or griping pains.

"WHAT HAVE YOU TAKEN FOR IT?" said Mrs Laura Thompson to her friend Miss Lake, referring to a sick headache with which the young lady was continually afflicted. "Oh," said Miss Lake, "I've taken cathartic pills enough to load a cannon." "Discard them," said her friend, "and try my medicine, PLANTATION BITTERS. Bile is the cause of your difficulty; and I know by experience the Bitters are a certain cure for biliousness."

Miss Lake adopted Mrs. Thompson's advice, and was cured within a fortnight. She is now at the Metropolitan Hotel, and will confirm this statement.

THOSE WHO DESIRE A BRILLIANCY OF COMPLEXION should beware of cheap patent pills, or other cathartics containing calomel and mercury. Use Nature's remedy, HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA and HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS. Component parts—Fluid Extract Rhubarb and Fluid Extract Grape Juice. For Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Bilious Affections, Dyspepsia, Sick or Nervous Headache, Costiveness, etc., the Pills are unequalled.

OAKFORD, Continental Hotel, has opened an elegant assortment of Ladies', Children's, and Infants' trimmed and untrimmed Hats.
Flowers, Feathers, Ornaments, etc.

BURNETT'S COOKING EXTRACTS the best.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO GET GOODS FROM EUROPE CHEAP.—George Gay will sail for Europe (by steamer City of Paris) April 15, and will execute any orders intrusted to him promptly for a small commission, either in England, France, Switzerland, Belgium, Holland, Prussia, Austria, or Italy, as his business will call him to all the principal cities in the above-named countries.
Orders may be left at Gay's China Palace, No. 1109 Chesnut street, until Friday, April 14.

IN THE SPRING AND SUMMER MONTHS the system should be thoroughly purged, and nothing is so acceptable to the Stomach as HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS, after which use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. They invigorate the system, infusing new Life, Health, and Vigor, causing no griping pains, and can be taken by Children with perfect safety.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

THERE is not such a reliable purgative known as HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS. They are safe, pleasant, and efficacious, and cause neither nausea or griping pains. HELMBOLD'S SARSAPARILLA, the great Blood Purifier.

OAKFORD, Continental Hotel, has received Spring Styles Gents' and Boys' Hats, Caps, and Furnishing Goods. Shirts made to order.

TO INSURE HEALTH AND PROPER DIGESTION you should use HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS. They are composed of Fluid Extract Rhubarb and Fluid Extract Catawba Grape Juice. They excite digestion, nourish and invigorate the system, and purge out all the humors that grow and rankle in the blood. HELMBOLD'S SARSAPARILLA makes New, Fresh, and Healthy Blood, and Beautifies the Complexion.

AMERICAN OIL PAINTINGS.—The annual spring sale of the American Art Gallery, N. Y., will be commenced this evening at Scott's New Art Gallery, No. 1129 Chesnut street, continuing to-morrow and Friday morning and evening. Many pictures of the highest excellence will be offered.

THE BEST AND SUREST REMEDY in the world for all diseases with which children are afflicted during the process of teething is Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

SEA MOSS FARINE from pure Irish Moss, for Blanc Mange, Puddings, Custards, Creams, etc. The cheapest, healthiest, and most delicious food in the world.

FOR OYSTERS always, "FRESH, FAT, AND INVITING," Stewed, Steamed, Roasted, Panned, Broiled, Fried, and Raw, go to Leach's, northeast corner Ninth and Chesnut. Half peck steamed oysters, 25 cents.

BURNETT'S COLOGNE the best made in America.

THE Genuine Milton Gold Jewelry cannot be produced for fifty cents.

THERE IS NO ARTICLE IN MATERIA-MEDICA which supersedes Castor Oil, Magnesia, or Salts equal to HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS for purging from the system all superfluous and worn-out matter. For Biliousness, Costiveness, Sick or Nervous Headache, etc., they are unequalled, as they cause neither nausea or griping pains; after which purify and make New Blood by using HELMBOLD'S SARSAPARILLA.

MARRIED.

MAYERS—ALKINS.—On Thursday, March 30, by the Rev. Robert C. Matlack, Mr. JAMES B. MAYERS to Miss MARY ALKINS.

SCOTT—FILER.—On the 29th of December, 1870, at Altoona, Pa., by the Rev. R. M. Wallace, Mr. CHARLES H. SCOTT, of New Republic of Mexico, to Miss SUE M. FILER, of this city.

DIED.

BROOKS.—On the 4th instant, CARRIE MONROE, youngest daughter of Rev. E. G. Brooks, D.D., in the 21st year of her age.
Funeral services at the Church of the Messiah, Locust and Juniper streets, on Thursday afternoon, at 5 o'clock. Interment at Mt. Auburn, Boston, Mass.

HUGHES.—April 5, at 7½ A. M., WILLIAM F. HUGHES, Esq.
Due notice of the funeral will be given.

JONES.—On the 4th instant, MAGGIE EDGAR, daughter of Daniel K. and Annie E. Jones, aged 5 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her parents' residence, No. 1729 N. Twentieth street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

☞ H. M. DALY'S WHISKY WAREROOMS, Nos. 222 S. FRONT Street and 139 DOCK St.
IMMENSE STOCK
OF THE BEST BRANDS
IN ORIGINAL BARRELS.
Among which may be found the celebrated "GOLDEN WEDDING," Bourbon of ancient date; Wheat and Rye Whiskies, all pure from manufacturers (in original packages), including those well-known distillers,
THOMAS MOORE & SON,
JOSEPH S. FINCH & CO., and
THOMAS MOORE.
The attention of the trade is requested to test these Whiskies, at market rates. 2 4smw6

☞ PONEYVILLE LECTURES.—WILLIAM L. DENNIS will deliver his new Lecture, entitled
CELEBRITIES OF THE PONEYVILLE BAR,
at CONCERT HALL, FRIDAY EVENING, April 7, at 8 o'clock. Tickets at Gould & Fischer's Music Store, Chesnut street.
Admission, 50 cts. Reserved seats, 75 cts. 4 5 3t*

☞ MESSIAH LUTHERAN CHURCH, SIXTEENTH and JEFFERSON Streets.—Revs. F. W. CONRAD, D. D., and T. STORK, D. D., Pastors.
Special Service This Evening.
Preparatory Service Friday Evening.
Communion, Sabbath at 10½ A. M. 4 5 2t*

☞ FINE BOOTS AND SHOES FOR GENTLEMEN,
Made on improved lasts. Beauty, Comfort, Durability.
BARTLETT,
2 20tf No. 33 South SIXTH Street, above Chesnut.

☞ HAVE YOU HEARD THAT YOU CAN copy by Letter Press Printing executed at HELFENSTEIN & LEWIS', FIFTH and CHESNUT? 11

WISHART'S COLUMN.

THE MEDICAL PROPERTIES OF TAR.

The pine tree has long been known to possess valuable medical properties. For pulmonary diseases it is doubtful whether any remedy has as yet been discovered equal to it. It seems to change and renew the very structure on which it acts, and to infuse into the system an indescribable power equal to the natural power before disease had even taken hold of the body, so as to make, as it were, an entirely new tissue, and to give a newness of life and energy which one who has been sick a long time knows the value of ut cannot fully describe. The great objection, however, to all tar preparations has been their unpleasant taste, and consequent liability to sickness and nauseate the stomach. We have before us, however, a preparation of the kind referred to, which obviates all these objections, and is as agreeable to the palate as it is valuable in the cure of disease. We mean "Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial," a real, genuine, *bona fide* medicinal cordial, distilled from the pine tree by a process known only to the Doctor himself, the sale and popularity of which are only equalled by the amount of suffering it has relieved, and the number of diseases it is so well calculated to effectually cure. In the Pine Tree Tar Cordial the invalid may be sure he has a remedy of very extraordinary power for throat and lung affections, and when taken in conjunction with the "Great American Dyspepsia Pills," an infallible cure for dyspepsia, liver complaint, sick headache, and the many ailments arising from a disordered state of the liver and digestive organs.

In our sphere as publishers we feel some degree of cautiousness in what we recommend to our readers, but when we know of anything of value to the public we shall not hesitate to make it known through our columns. We advise those of our readers who are suffering from dyspepsia, etc., to give Dr. Wishart's celebrated remedies a trial.

A medical expert, holding honorable collegiate diplomas, devotes his entire time to the examination of patients at the office parlors. Associated with him are three consulting physicians of acknowledged eminence, whose services are given to the public free of charge.

This opportunity is offered by no other institution in the country.

Thousands of certificates of absolute cure (when all else failed to afford relief), as well as recommendatory letters without number, have been received by Dr. Wishart, the proprietor, attesting the uniform success with which they have been employed. Many of said letters are from the highest sources, including eminent statesmen, Governors, State judges, clergymen, etc.—men slow to be convinced, prejudiced perhaps at first, but feeling themselves under a sense of duty bound to tell the Doctor what they had done for them and to recommend them to others. The Great American Dyspepsia Pills and Pine Tree Tar Cordial are sold by all druggists throughout the world. They can also be obtained at Dr. WISHART'S GREAT FAMILY MEDICINE STORE, No. 232 North SECOND Street Philadelphia, where a successful practising physician can be consulted each day, free of charge. Those in need of professional aid or counsel will do well to make a note of the above. Communications by mail, soliciting professional advice, *will be considered strictly confidential and promptly answered, free of charge.* The most complete stock of Family Medicines, Hair Preparations, Perfumery, etc., in the city. Give us a trial. Address all communications,

L. Q. C. WISHART,

No. 232 NORTH SECOND STREET,

1 14 91 98 ws231 PHILADELPHIA.

PER STEAMER RUSSIA.

JUST RECEIVED,

THIRTY CASES

VERY CHOICE

FRENCH DRESS GOODS,

Which we shall exhibit

ON MONDAY, APRIL 3.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.,

Nos. 1412 and 1414 CHESNUT Street,

3 mwf3t PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.

"SPECIAL."

We are prepared to offer one of the best selected Stocks of DRESS GOODS to be found in the city. The assortment embraces all the NEWEST FABRICS and STYLES, from SUPERFINE TO MEDIUM QUALITY.

Pim Bros & Co.'s First Quality Irish Poplins.
French Poplins, Silk and Wool Poplins.
Plaids of all Styles and Qualities.

Every variety of Goods for Ladies' and Misses'
Travelling and Walking Suits,

JOHN W. THOMAS & CO.,

Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND Street,
3 22 wfm3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

LXXI. SPRING LXXI.

POPULAR SILKS.

Fisherman's Green.
Pache and Ecrue.
Particar Brown.
Louise Blues.
Rose, Ash, and Mode.

EYRE
AND
LANDELL,

IV and ARCH Streets.
We keep on Selling our Summer Silks, $1·25.
1 27 mws3mrp

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER

HAVE

SUPERIOR SATIN STRIPED PIQUETS, 25 cents.
" BROCADE PIQUETS, 30 cents.
Cheaper than any goods sold this season.
BLACK AND WHITE PLAID POPLINS in Wide goods, 23 cents per yard.
RICH BLACK SILKS, $1·25, $1·37½ and $1·50.
Splendid Grades at $2 to $2·25. New lots at still lower prices.
MARSEILLES QUILTS, $1·25, $1·50, $1·75 and $2.
GENTLEMEN'S GAUZE SHIRTS, 56 cents.
In daily receipt of Bargains in every department

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 North SECOND Street,
4 5 3t Above Willow.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,

Have just received—
A new lot of Satin Plaid Nainsooks.
Soft-finish Cambrics, Victoria Lawns, Nainsooks.
Swiss Muslins, 4-4, 6-4, 8-4 French Muslins.
India Twill Long Cloths, Piques, etc.
Tucked muslins for infants' dresses.
Tucked muslins for yokes and bodies.
Imitation of Tuck muslin, fine quality, at 62½c. a yard.
Marseilles quilts, $2·50 to $10, much under regular prices. Honeycomb and Jacquard quilts.
Bargains in Table Linens.
Heavy Power-Loom Table Linens.
6-4, 7-4, 8-4 Bleached Table Damasks.
Best makes Shirting Linens at less than regular prices.
Birdeye Linens, Nursery Birdeye.
Napkins and Doylies very cheap.
500 dozen Towels, bought for cash, very cheap.
Heavy Huck Towels, 12½, 14, 16, 18, 20, 25, 31c.
Damask Towels, 25, 28, 31, 38, 50, 56, 62½, 75c.
Best makes Shirting, Pillow-case, and Sheeting.
Muslins at the very lowest market prices.
Black Silks—a new lot bought for cash, cheap.
Good Black Silks, $1·25, $1·50, $1·75, $2, $2·12½, $2·25, $2·50, $3.
Black Alpacas, 31, 37½, 40, 45, 50, 62½, 75, 87½c., and $1.
New styles of Mixed Poplins for dresses and suits.
Plaid Poplins, 28 and 31c. per yard.
Pacific Percales, new styles.
Ladies' and Children's Hosiery.
Gents' English Half-hose 25c. per pair.
Children's English hose, extra length.
Ladies' Balbriggan hose, extra lengths.

PRICE & WOOD,
3 1w N. W. cor. EIGHTH and FILBERT.

THE BEST COAL.

ISAAC K. WRIGHT & SON,
No. 124 South SECOND Street.
YARDS—Corner EIGHTH and MASTER Sts. and
3 15 wfm3] No. 818 SWANSON St., above Queen.

CARPETINGS, ETC.

McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 509 CHESNUT Street.

FRESH

CANTON MATTINGS,

ALL WIDTHS,
WHITE, CHECK, AND FANCY.
LOW PRICES.

McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT Street,
3 1 wsm3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

4th of July, 1876.

From April 1, 1871, until the opening of the Centennial Anniversary Exhibition.
We will set apart
A Percentage
On our entire sales of
CARPETINGS,
OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS,
AS OUR CONTRIBUTION.

R. L. KNIGHT & SON,
1222
CHESNUT STREET,
3 17 fmw3m PHILADELPHIA.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

TREMENDOUS FIRE!

MARVIN'S SAFE ALWAYS SAFE.

NEW YORK, March 27, 1871.

MESSRS. MARVIN & CO.
Gentlemen:—Our store was entirely destroyed by the extensive conflagration of last saturday night, corner of Canal and Mott streets. The fire was intensely hot, owing to the inflammable nature of the stock, being all furniture and upholstery goods.
We are glad to say that *all* our books and valuable papers were *preserved in perfect order* in one of your ALUM AND DRY PLASTER SAFES, which certainly sustain their good reputation.
Yours truly, WAGNER, SCHNEIDER & CO.

A large stock of the above for sale by

MARVIN & CO.,

No. 721 CHESNUT Street,

(MASONIC HALL,) PHILADELPHIA.
265 Broadway, N. Y. 168 Bank st., Cleveland, Ohio.

A number of Second-hand Safes, of different makes and sizes, for sale VERY LOW.
Safes, Machinery, etc., moved and hoisted promptly and carefully, at reasonable rates. 10 7 fmw3m

SOAP.

SOAP! SOAP!! SOAP!!!

PATENT PERFUMED DETERSIVE.
PATENT PERFUMED DETERSIVE.
PATENT PERFUMED DETERSIVE.

This is the best and most economical LAUNDRY SOAP in the United States For house-cleaning, and washing Flannel or Woollen Goods, it has no equal. It is sold by all grocers, and manufactured only by

McKEONE, VAN HAAGEN & CO.,
2 15 wfm3m Philadelphia and New York.

GORHAM SILVER.

ROBBINS, CLARK & BIDDLE,

Now opening an immense stock of

FANCY PIECES

FOR PRESENTATION, USE, AND ORNAMENT.

THE VARIETY IN

PRICE AND STYLE

Cannot fail to meet the wants of careful buyers, or satisfy the most critical tastes of those in search of the

UNIQUE,
BEAUTIFUL,
USEFUL.

ROBBINS, CLARK & BIDDLE,

GORHAM SILVER.

1124 CHESNUT STREET. 1124

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HOOVER'S NEW CHROMOS.

"The Changed Cross," size 22x28, the finest ever offered to the public.
"Mary and St. John," size 22x28, a most sublime chromo.
"The Beautiful Snow," size 16x22, a very impressive picture.
"The Holy Family," size 22x28, a real gem.
"Delhi, Del. Co., N. Y.," size 22x23, a beautiful autumn scene.
Published and sold, wholesale and retail, by
J. HOOVER, No. 804 MARKET Street,
3 18smw3m Philadelphia, second floor.

NEW

BIBLE CLASS MANUAL.

The Union Bible Companion: Containing the Evidences of the Divine Origin, Preservation, Credibility, and Inspiration of the Holy Scriptures; an account of various Manuscripts and English Translations, all the books, and the chief doctrines, of the Bible; and Plans of Christian work, with a copious Analytical Index. By S. AUSTIN ALLIBONE. 316 pp. 12mo. $1.
Published and for Sale by the
AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION,
1122 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
4 5 wfm6t

READY—FOR RICH AND RACY READING, with portraits, biographies, and characters of noted men and women; Physiognomy, Etnology, Psychology; Choice of pursuits, or, What can I do Best? See April number Phrenological Journal, 30 cents, or $3 a year. Address S. R. WELLS, New York, or J. L. CAPEN, No. 26 N. NINTH Street, Philadelphia. 4 5 2t*

CARRIAGES.

GARDNER & FLEMING,

CARRIAGE BUILDERS,

No. 214 South FIFTH Street.

BELOW WALNUT.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

LIGHT CARRIAGES,

INCLUDING PHÆTONS, JENNY LINDS, BUGGIES, ETC.,

ALWAYS ON HAND.

All WORK WARRANTED to be of the b WORKMANSHIP and MATERIALS.
Also, an assortment of SECONDHAND CARRIAGES for sale at reasonable prices.
Special attention given to REPAIRING.
REPAIRING, REPAINTING, and VARNISHING.

AGRICULTURAL.

TREES AND PLANTS.

STANDARD TREES for the Orchard.
DWARF TREES for the Garden.
GRAPE VINES for arbors and trellises.
SMALL FRUITS of every kind.
Defensive and Ornamental Hedging.
Catalogues sent free to all applicants.

ROOPES, BRO. & THOMAS,
CHERRY HILL NURSERIES,
4 1 fmw6t West Chester, Pa.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of WILLIAM C. DICKENSHEETS, dec'd.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of MARY ANN DICKENSHEETS, Administratrix of the estate of WILLIAM C. DICKENSHEETS, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on MONDAY, April 17, 1871, at 3 o'clock P.M., at his Office, No. 32 S. THIRD Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
T. HORACE THARP,
4 5 wfm3t Auditor.

GAS FIXTURES.

NO STORE ON
CHESNUT STREET.

CORNELIUS & SONS'
RETAIL
SALESROOMS,
No. 821 CHERRY Street.

GAS FIXTURES.

CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC.

GAY'S CHINA PALACE

Removed from 1012
TO
No. 1109 CHESNUT Street.

Opening of the New Store

Monday, March 13.

An entire new Stock imported and selected by Mr. GAY in Europe, to which the attention of the Public is invited. We will commence in our New Store on MONDAY, and offer goods at a great reduction on former prices.

White French China Dining Sets, 127 pieces	$18·00
White French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	5·75
White French China Tea Sets, 46 pieces	6·75
Stone China Dining Sets, 98 pieces	7·75
Stone China Cups and Saucers, per set 12 pieces	50
Table Tumblers, per dozen	50
Table Goblets, per dozen	75
Glass Tea Sets (4 articles)	45
Bohemian Cologne Sets, 2 Bottles and Puff Box	90

An endless variety of Fancy Goods, at an immense reduction from former prices.
Goods to go out of the city will be packed and delivered to transportation office free of charge, and insured against breakage to destination.
SHOW ROOMS OPEN TILL 9 O'CLOCK AT NIGHT. [3 15 smw1m

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES ARMY.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 5, 1871.
SEALED PROPOSALS in triplicate will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, May 8, 1871, for the delivery of fifteen (15) cords of merchantable hard Wood, at each of the following-named National Cemeteries, viz.:—
Annapolis, Md.; Culpeper, Va.; City Point, Va.; Danville, Va.; Fredericksburg, Va.; Fort Harrison, Va.; Glendale, Va.; Cold Harbor, Va., the last three near Richmond, Va.; Poplar Grove, Va., near Petersburg, Va.; Richmond, Va.; Staunton, Va.; Seven Pines, Va.; Winchester, Va.; Hampton, Va.; Yorktown, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Raleigh, N. C.; Salisbury, N. C.; and Wilmington, N. C.
The Wood to be delivered in such quantities and at such times as the Superintendents at each of the Cemeteries may respectively desire.
Forms for proposals furnished upon application to this office.
HENRY C. HODGES,
4 5 6t Major and Quartermaster U. S. Army.

LADIES' HUMAN HAIR EMPORIUM,
No. 7 S. TENTH Street.
Having opened a new and splendid store for the accommodation of the ladies who desire fine HAIR WORK, the best talent that can be procured is employed in this line of business, who have had twelve years' experience in France and Germany, making up all the various designs of HAIR FROM COMBINGS, which some have the presumption to claim as their inventions.
The ability of MISS WEEKS in HAIR DRESSING is acknowledged by artists in the business to stand unrivalled. [4 1sw26t] G. F. WEEKS.

WHITEHOUSE—CHENEY.

Some Interesting Extracts from the Correspondence Between Bishop Whitehouse and the Wardens of Christ Church, Chicago.

Rev. Charles Edward Cheney, rector of Christ Church, Chicago, is to be brought to trial for contumacy in disregarding the sentence of the ecclesiastical courts as pronounced by the bishop, by which he was tried and convicted for non-conformity. A portion of the correspondence is published. It embraces a letter addressed to the wardens of Christ Church, and the reply of the wardens thereto. Bishop Whitehouse, in his letter communicating officially the sentence of the court, says:—

"At every step, from the initiatory petition signed by individuals for official permission to organize through your organization, incorporation, admission to the convention, the title to property, the reception of benefactions, the imparting of vested rights, and your enfolding in the general Church, you have pledged conformity to the doctrines, discipline, worship, rites, and ceremonies of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, to the constitution and canons of the general convention and of the diocese of Illinois. All your corporate life is indissolubly bound up by a solemn pledge, in honor, in love, as well as in law and equity, with this franchise of membership. You cannot dissolve it, and I have confidence that you will not impeach it by any rash counsels, or degrade it by any passionate though futile secession."

The reply of the wardens is quite lengthy. They say:—

"We acknowledge the solemnity of the authority attached to the Episcopal office, and just in proportion to its exalted character we have looked to see it administered, not to destruction, but to salvation; not to hurt, but to help. Our beloved rector, after eleven years of labor among us, during which Providence has seen fit to prosper his work exceedingly, and to endear him very much to his people, has incurred the displeasure of his ecclesiastical superiors, and an alleged sentence, claimed to have been arrived at and inflicted in the administration of discipline, has been passed upon him. If he had been guilty of offense or misconduct requiring and justifying such a sentence; if that guilt had been ascertained, the conclusion reached and the sentence announced in accordance with the laws of the church in which he is an officer, and in accordance with those essential principles of justice without which there can be no just judgment, then it would be clearly his duty to submit and ours to counsel such submission. Is such the case in this instance? Accused upon no information by his vestry, by his brother presbyters, or upon preliminary investigation, our pastor, engrossed in the work of his sacred calling and entirely unconscious of the impending blow, found himself subjected to a prosecution upon the serious charge of violation of his solemn engagement of conformity, and of his ordination vow, and that he had been guilty of such violation in that he had omitted, in the administration of the office of the public baptism of infants, the positive affirmation therein contained that the child is regenerated by the baptismal act itself. The doctrine of the Protestant Episcopal Church does not hold that the Holy Spirit is necessarily present in the administration of the rite of baptism. To declare in positive language that which was not the doctrine of the church was a burthen to our pastor almost too grievous to be borne."

The letter concludes as follows:—"Entertaining these views, we cannot hesitate as to our duty in the premises. It is with indescribable grief that we find ourselves obliged, even in appearance, to assume an attitude of difference with the ecclesiastical authority of the diocese; but, however painful the duties imposed upon us, we must discharge them under the guidance of our own consciences. The character of these proceedings, the manner in which they have been carried on, the conclusion in which they have culminated, and the utter impracticability of submission without moral degradation, leave no alternative?"

A SENSATION SPOILED.

Forrester Arrested in Memphis by Proxy—An Extraordinary Resemblance.

The Memphis *Avalanche* of the 1st inst. has the following:—

Considerable excitement was occasioned in police circles yesterday morning by a rumor to the effect that Johnny Forrester, the alleged Nathan murderer, had been captured by Deputy Sheriff Murphy, while leaving the city on the 4 A. M. train on the Louisville road. He was conveyed by Mr. Murphy to the jail and detained there until 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when he was brought before Squire P. M. Winters for identification, and if the right man, for trial. When arrested he gave his name as J. W. Cummings, alias Dave Cummings, and stated that he was on his way to Louisville.

Upon being brought before Squire Winters he was confronted with a number of detectives and other persons who knew both Forrester and Cummings, and they instantly said that he was the person he claimed to be, and was not Forrester, as suspected. He is known to the authorities as a professional thief. Cummings almost exactly answers the description of Forrester, being of the same age, height, five feet six inches, dark hair, high cheek bones, thin face, a protruding upper jaw, same age, thirty-five, and in fact he is almost the exact counterpart of the noted New York "cracksman" whom so many persons want to see.

Mr. Murphy had seen Cummings the night before near the depot, and suspecting from his movements that he was intending to leave the city, was at the depot on the watch for him yesterday morning. He did not get on the train at the depot, but jumped on the Second street crossing as the train was passing, and this, together with other suspicious actions on his part, and his great personal resemblance to Forrester, caused the officer to arrest him. The identical Forrester was here a few weeks ago, before it was known that he was wanted, and was stopped by one of our detectives, to whom he said that he was passing through the city, and was not intending to do any "work." Not knowing that he was wanted for anything particularly, the officer allowed him to go on his way.

REPORTERS' RIGHTS.

A Policeman who Assails a Reporter Dismissed from the Force and Sent to Prison.

For some time past reporters, although wearing fire badges, have often been subjected to considerable annoyance in attempting to pass through the fire lines, owing either to the ignorance or imperiousness of the officers, whose business it is to know the "general orders" issued to the department and obey them.

The case of Patrolman John Shea, of the Fourteenth precinct, who assaulted William F. Quinlan, reporter of the *Herald*, at the fire in Mott street on Saturday night last, was brought up at the Court of Special Sessions to-day. Two other witnesses for the defense were called up, whose testimony was very conflicting. One of those witnesses stated that Quinlan struck the officer, while the other swore that Mr. Taylor, of the *Star*, struck the officer. Officer Shea, who swore on Thursday that Quinlan wore a small silver badge, said to-day that he might be mistaken in the kind of a badge. Judge Dowling said, "Reporters had rights and privileges according to the General Orders, which should be recognized by the police. In this case it had been shown by the testimony that unnecessary force had been used by the officer in pushing the reporter, so that he fell into an area-way, and was seriously injured." The Court found the officer guilty, and sentenced him to ten days in the City Prison. Officer Shea was dismissed from the department by the Police Board this morning.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, last evening.*

—A new potato is christened Von Moltke.

—The Michigan State Prison convicts are tortured by a hand-organ which the warden hires a man to grind. They are petitioning for the restoration of capital punishment.

—Missouri laments the fact that its State Prison, with seven hundred able-bodied convicts, has in the last three years cost $231,000 more than it has earned.

—Charles Carter Lee, one of the brothers of the late Robert E. Lee, died at his residence in Windsor, Powhatan county, Va., on the 21st inst., in the seventy-third year of his age.

—A Sacramento, Cal., gardener has found, in turning up an old hot-bed, a petrified peach, which, being struck by his spade, was split in half. The fibres of the fruit are said to appear as perfect as in the natural state, the pit being in the same condition. We read, also, in the Sutter (Cal.) *Banner* that the body of a boy, recently disinterred there, was found to be petrified. The head, face, neck, hands, and body all retained their original form.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

No. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad,

A NEW TRUNK LINE FROM THE SEABOARD TO THE WEST,

Is already completed and in operation from Richmond to the celebrated White Sulphur Springs, 227 miles, and there remain but 200 miles now under construction, to complete it to the Western terminus on the Ohio river, 315 miles below Pittsburg, at the head of *reliable and continuous* navigation.

The completed portion of the road is doing a GOOD LOCAL BUSINESS, which will be enormously increased as it progresses and opens the immense mineral riches of Virginia and West Virginia, whose coal and iron are celebrated for their quality and abundance, and would alone enrich the means of communication which afford them access to the markets East and West.

The advantages of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad AS A GREAT EAST AND WEST THROUGH LINE for the transportation of the heavy freights (which constitute the principal part of the East and West through traffic) are numerous and important.

1. A SHORT ROUTE between the Atlantic Coast and the Great West.
2. LOW GRADES.
3. LIGHT CURVES.
4. A GENIAL CLIMATE, which admits of safe, economical, and rapid railroad operation throughout the year.
5. EAST AND WEST TERMINI, at favorable points on tide-water and the Ohio river.
6. A VERY LARGE THROUGH AND LOCAL TRAFFIC awaiting its progress.
7. A COMPARATIVELY LIGHT CAPITAL AND DEBT, and consequently a light tax upon traffic for payment of interest and dividends.

All these conditions favor a cheap and economical working of the line, which will enable the Chesapeake and Ohio route to do a profitable East and West through business at rates which would not pay by the more difficult and costly lines, *and to control an enormous Southwestern through trade.*

We are now authorized to sell an additional amount of FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the company, at the original price of 90 *and accrued interest.*

The bonds are secured by a mortgage upon the entire road, franchises, and property of the company, WHICH NOW, IN COMPLETED ROAD AND WORK DONE, EXCEEDS THE ENTIRE AMOUNT OF THE MORTGAGE, and which, when completed, will be worth at least $30,000,000.

A *Sinking Fund* of $100,000 per annum is provided for their redemption.

They are issued as Coupons or Registered Bonds, and in denominations of

$100, $500, and $1000,

Interest payable May and November, in the city of New York.

The superior advantages, valuable property and franchises, and able and honorable management of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, render it one of the most substantial, reliable, and trustworthy corporations in the country, and commend its securities to the unhesitating confidence of capitalists and investors.

Pamphlets, maps, and full particulars furnished upon application.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

No. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

3 24 fmw 1m PHILADELPHIA.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK and WASHINGTON.

JAY COOKE, McCULLOCH & CO.,

LONDON.

BANKERS

AND

Dealers in Government Securities.

Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board of Brokers in this and other cities.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS,
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.
GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOL

In connection with our London House we are now prepared to transact a general

FOREIGN EXCHANGE BUSINESS,

Including Purchase and Sale of Sterling Bills, and the issue of Commercial Credits and Travellers' Circular Letters, available in any part of the world, and are thus enabled to receive GOLD ON DEPOSIT, and to allow four per cent. interest in currency thereon.

Having direct telegraphic communication with both our New York and Washington Offices, we can offer superior facilities to our customers.

RELIABLE RAILROAD BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.

Pamphlets and full information given at our office,

2 2 3mrp No. 114 S. THIRD Street, Philada.

COUPONS.

THE COUPONS OF THE

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

Wilmington and Reading R.R.,

Due April 1,

Will be paid on and after that date at the Banking House of

WM. PAINTER & CO.

PHILADELPHIA.

3 29 15t WILLIAM S. HILLES, Treasurer.

7 Per Cent. Gold Coupons

THE COUPONS OF THE

Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company,

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, due April 1, will be paid

Free of all Taxes,

On and after that date, at the Banking House of

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

No. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

3 22 tf PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.

NEW LOAN OF THE UNITED STATES.

IMPORTANT CIRCULAR.

SUBSCRIPTIONS NOW OPEN—CERTIFICATES READY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, 1871.

Public notice is hereby given that books will be opened on the 6th day of March next, in this country and in Europe, for subscriptions to the National Loan, under the act approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An Act to Authorize the Refunding of the National Debt," and the act in amendment thereof, approved January 20, 1871.

The proposed loan comprises three classes of bonds, namely:—

First. Bonds to the amount of five hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after ten years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

Second. Bonds to the amount of three hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after fifteen years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four and a half per cent. per annum.

Third. Bonds to the amount of seven hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after thirty years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four per cent. per annum.

Subscription to the loan will have preference in the following order, namely:—

First. Subscriptions that may be first made for five per cent. bonds to the amount of two hundred millions of dollars; of which there will be reserved, for twenty days, one-half for subscribers in this country and one-half for subscribers in foreign countries.

Second. Subscriptions for equal amounts of each class of bonds.

Third. Subscriptions for equal amounts of bonds bearing interest at the rate of four and a half per cent., and of bonds bearing interest at the rate of five per cent.

Fourth. Subscriptions for any five per cent. bonds that may not be subscribed for in the preceding classes.

When a subscription is made, the subscriber will be required to deposit two per cent. of the amount thereof in coin or currency of the United States, or in bonds of the class to be exchanged, to be accounted for by the Government when the new bonds are delivered; and payment may be made either in coin or in bonds of the United States known as FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, at their par value.

The coin received in payment will be applied to the redemption of five-twenty bonds, and the debt of the United States will not be increased by this loan.

The bonds will be registered or issued with coupons, as may be desired by subscribers. Registered bonds will be issued of the denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1000, $5000, and $10,000; and coupon bonds of each denomination except the last two. The interest will be payable in the United States, at the office of the Treasurer, any Assistant Treasurer, or designated depositary of the Government, quarterly, on the first days of February, May, August, and November in each year.

The bonds of the several classes aforesaid, and the interest thereon, are exempt from the payment of all taxes or dues of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority.

After maturity, the bonds last issued will be first redeemed, by classes and numbers, as may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The bonds will be issued at the United States Treasury, but the agents for the negotiation of the loan in Europe are authorized to make arrangements with subscribers for the transmission of the bonds to the agents through whom subscriptions may be received.

Subscribers in the United States will receive the new bonds of the agents with whom the subscriptions are made.

In the United States the National Banks are authorized to receive subscriptions, and subscription may also be made at the office of the Treasurer of the United States, or of any Assistant Treasurer, or the Designated Depositaries at Buffalo, N. Y.; Chicago, Ill.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Louisville, Ky.; Mobile, Ala.; and Pittsburg, Pa.

P. S.—This Department and its own Loan Agents are now ready to receive the United States Five-twenty Bonds, and to pay the gold interest thereon to May 1, from which date the new bonds will bear interest. A scrip certificate, calling for the bonds on the 1st of May, will be issued at once in exchange for the old bonds.

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
4 3 Secretary of the Treasury.

NEW

Loan of the United States.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE

New 5 Per Cent. United States Loan

Received at our Office, where all information will given as to terms, etc.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

No. 36 S. THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

ELLIOTT, COLLINS & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 109 South THIRD Street,

MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGES.

DEALERS IN MERCANTILE PAPER,
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, Etc.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON. 2 3 fmwf

FINANCIAL.

7-30 GOLD LOAN

TO THE

Northern Pacific Railroad.

Rapid Progress of the Work.

The building of the Northern Pacific Railroad (begun July last) is being pushed forward with great energy from both extremities of the line. Several thousand men are employed in Minnesota and on the Pacific coast. The grade is nearly completed 266 miles westward from Lake Superior; trains are running over 130 miles of finished road, and tracklaying is progressing at the rate of one to two miles per day. Including its purchase of the St. Paul and Pacific Road, the Northern Pacific Company now has 413 miles of completed road, and by September next this will be increased to at least 560.

A Good Investment.

We are now selling, and unhesitatingly recommend, as a Profitable and perfectly Safe investment, the First Mortgage Land Grant Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. They have 30 years to run, bear Seven and Three-tenths per cent. gold interest (more than 8 per cent. currency), and are secured by first and only mortgage on the ENTIRE ROAD AND ITS EQUIPMENTS, and also on

23,000 Acres of Land

to every mile of track, or 500 Acres for each $1000 Bond. They are exempt from United States Tax; Principal and Interest are payable in Gold; Denominations, Coupons, $100 to $1000; Registered, $100 to $10,000.

Lands for Bonds.

Northern Pacific 7-30's are at all times receivable at TEN PER CENT. ABOVE PAR, in exchange for the Company's Lands, at their lowest cash price. That is, in addition to their character as a first-class prompt-paying Railroad security, these bonds are in effect Land Warrants bearing a profitable rate of interest until exchanged for Homesteads, at TEN PER CENT. PREMIUM.

Sinking Fund.

The Land Grant of the Road exceeds Fifty Million Acres, having an average soil of great fertility, in a climate that is simply unsurpassed. The Trustees of the Mortgage, Messrs. Jay Cooke and J. Edgar Thomson, are required to devote the proceeds of all Land Sales to the repurchase and cancellation of the Company's Bonds. This immense Sinking Fund will undoubtedly cancel the principal of the entire issue of First Mortgage Bonds (now selling) before they fall due.

Profitable and Safe.

With their ample security and high rate of interest, there is no investment accessible to the people, which is more profitable or safe. In view of the Government's expectation soon to call for the surrender of its outstanding 6 per cent. Bonds, under the present movement for funding the debt at lower interest, many holders of United States Five-Twenties are exchanging them for Northern Pacific Seven-Thirties, thus realizing a handsome profit, and greatly increasing their annual income.

Other Securities—Agencies.

All marketable Stocks and Bonds will be received at their highest current price in exchange for Northern Pacific Seven-Thirties. EXPRESS CHARGES on Money or Bonds received, and on Seven-Thirties sent in return will be paid by the Financial Agents. AGENCIES for the sale of this loan are established in nearly every city and important town throughout the United States and Canada. Full information, maps, pamphlets, etc., can be obtained on application at any agency, or from the undersigned.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

Philadelphia, New York, Washington,

FISCAL AGENTS NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO

For sale in Philadelphia by

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,
No. 48 S. THIRD Street.
WM. T. ELBERT,
No. 321 WALNUT Street.
J. H. TROTTER,
No. 322 WALNUT Street.
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
No. 36 South THIRD Street.
S. M. PALMER & CO.,
No. 26 South THIRD Street.
D. M. ROBINSON & CO.,
No. 138 South THIRD Street.
SAMUEL WORK,
No. 54 South THIRD Street.
GEORGE J. BOYD,
No. 18 South THIRD Street.
RALEY & WILSON,
No. 41 South THIRD Street.
WALLACE & KEENE,
No. 148 South THIRD Street.
STERLING & CO.,
No. 110 South THIRD Street.
H. H. WILTBANK,
No. 305 WALNUT Street.
T. A. BIDDLE & CO.,
No. 326 WALNUT Street.
M. SCHULTZ & CO.,
No. 44 South THIRD Street.
WILLIAM C. MORGAN & CO.,
No. 23 South THIRD Street.
BOWEN & FOX,
No. 13 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.
WILLIAM T. CARTER,
No. 313½ WALNUT Street.
W. H. SHELMERDINE,
No. 10 S. THIRD Street.
MEGARY & PEALE,
No. 12 South THIRD Street.
NARR & LADNER,
No. 30 South THIRD Street.
BIOREN & CO.,
No. 150 South THIRD Street.
JOHN K. WILDMAN,
No. 26 South THIRD Street.
TOWNSEND WHELEN & CO.,
No. 309 WALNUT Street.
P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
No. 39 South THIRD Street.
B. K. JAMISON & CO.,
N.W. corner THIRD and CHESNUT.
EMORY, BENSON & CO.,
No. 6 South THIRD Street.
G. & W. Y. HEBERTON,
No. 52 S. THIRD Street.
BARKER BROS & CO.,
No. 28 South THIRD Street.
JAMES E. LEWARS & CO.,
No. 29 S. THIRD Street.
BULL & NORTH,
No. 121 South THIRD Street.
D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,
No. 121 South THIRD Street.
CHARLES B. KEEN,
No. 325 WALNUT Street.
JNO. S. RUSHTON & CO.,
No. 50 South THIRD Street.
H. F. BACHMAN,
No. 26 South THIRD Street.
JACOB E. RIDGWAY,
No. 56 S. THIRD Street.
W. H. STEVENSON,
No. 223 DOCK Street.
JOHN MOSS, JR.,
No. 206 WALNUT Street
CHARLES T. YERKES, JR., & CO.,
No. 20 South THIRD Street.
SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK,
N. W. cor. FOURTH and MARKET.

3 27 mwf3m

FINANCIAL.

A RELIABLE

Safe Home Investment.

THE

Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company

7 PER CENT. GOLD

First Mortgage Bonds.

Interest Payable April and October, Free of State and United States Taxes.

We are now offering the balance of the loan of $1,200,000, which is secured by a first and only lien on the entire property and franchises of the Company,

At 90 and the Accrued Interest Added.

The Road is now rapidly approaching completion, with a large trade in COAL, IRON, and LUMBER, in addition to the passenger travel awaiting the opening of this greatly needed enterprise. The local trade alone is sufficiently large to sustain the Road. We have no hesitation in recommending the Bonds as a CHEAP, RELIABLE, and SAFE INVESTMENT.

For pamphlets, with map, and full information, apply to

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

Dealers in Government Securities,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Wilmington and Reading Railroad

7 PER CENT. BONDS,

Free of Taxes.

We are now offering a limited amount of the SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company

At 82½ and Accrued Interest.

The Bonds are issued in

$100s, $500s, and $1000s,

COUPONS PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY.

We placed the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company at 85 per cent. They are now bringing on the open market 95 per cent. This fact is strong evidence of the standing and credit of this Company.

The road is now finished and doing a large and profitable business.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

And Dealers in Government Securities,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

ON AND AFTER APRIL 1,

THE COUPONS

OF

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF

Danville, Hazleton, and Wilkesbarre R. R. Co.,

DUE ON THAT DATE,

Will be paid at the Banking House of

STERLING & CO.,

No. 110 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

3 30 10t PHILADELPHIA.

5 PER CENT.

New United States Loan.

Agents appointed to receive subscriptions or exchange

FOR 5-20 BONDS.

Books now open and information furnished as terms, etc.

ELLIOTT, COLLINS & CO.,

No. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

3 8 tf PHILADELPHIA.

DUNN BROTHERS,

BANKERS,

Nos. 51 and 53 S. THIRD St.

Dealers in Mercantile Paper, Collateral Loans, Government Securities, and Gold.

Draw Bills of Exchange on the Union Bank of London, and issue travellers' letters of credit through Messrs. BOWLES BROS & CO., available in all the cities of Europe.

Make Collections on all points.

Execute orders for Bonds and Stocks at Board of Brokers.

Allow interest on Deposits, subject to check at sight. 1 2

B. K. JAMISON & CO.

SUCCESSORS TO

P. F. KELLY & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds

At Closest Market Rates,

N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 1 26

FINANCIAL.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO INVESTORS.

A Choice Security.

We are now able to supply a limited amount of the

Catawissa Railroad Company's

7 PER CENT.

CONVERTIBLE MORTGAGE BONDS,

FREE OF STATE AND UNITED STATES TAX.

They are issued for the sole purpose of building the extension from MILTON TO WILLIAMSPORT, a distance of 30 *miles*, and *are secured by a lien on the entire road of nearly* 100 *miles*, fully equipped and doing a flourishing business.

When it is considered that the entire indebtedness of the Company will be less than $16,000 per mile, leaving out their *Valuable Coal Property of* 1300 *acres*, it will be seen at once what an unusual amount of security is attached to these bonds, and they therefore must commend themselves to the most prudent investors. An additional advantage is, that they can be converted, at the option of the holder, after 15 years, into the Preferred Stock, at par.

They are registered Coupon Bonds (a great safeguard), issued in sums of $500 and $1000. Interest payable February and August.

Price 92½ and accrued interest, leaving a good margin for advance.

For further information, apply to

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,

No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

1 28§ PHILADELPHIA.

INVESTMENT BONDS

PORTAGE LAKE AND LAKE SUPERIOR SHIP CANAL 10s. Secured by first mortgage on the canal (now completed), and on real estate worth five times the amount of the mortgage.

LAFAYETTE COUNTY, MISSOURI, 10s.

DOUGLAS COUNTY, NEBRASKA (including Omaha), 10s, and other choice Western county and city bonds, yielding good rates of interest.

WESTERN PENNSYLAVNIA RAILROAD 6s, endorsed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

For full particulars apply to

HOWARD DARLINGTON,

3 2 3m No. 147 South FOURTH Street.

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

GOLD AND COUPONS WANTED.

City Warrants

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

No. 50 South THIRD Street.

8 26§ PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SALE,

Six Per Cent. Loan of the City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania,

Free of all Taxes,

At 85 and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are made absolutely secure by act of Legislature compelling the city to levy sufficient tax to pay interest and principal.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

No. 39 S. THIRD STREET,

3 PHILADELPHIA.

530 530

HARRISSON GRAMBO,

BANKER.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS RECEIVED AND INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES.
ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF ALL RELIABLE SECURITIES.
COLLECTIONS MADE EVERYWHERE.
REAL ESTATE COLLATERAL LOANS NEGOTIATED. [3 27 6m

No. 530 WALNUT St., Philada.

LUMBER

1871 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1871

1871 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1871

1871 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1871

1871 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1871

1871 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1871

1871 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1871

1871 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1871

1871 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1871

1871 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1871

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 1½ SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ, 11 20 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

This Company is prepared to sell lots, clear of all encumbrances, on reasonable term. Purchasers can see plans at the office of the Company,

NO. 618 WALNUT STREET,

Or at the Cemetery, where all information needed will be cheerfully given.

By giving notice at the office, carriages will meet persons desirous of purchasing lots at Tioga Station on the Germantown Railroad, and convey them to the Cemetery and return, free of charge.

ALFRED C. HARMER, President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treas.
MICHAEL NISBET, Sec'y. 10 6 wfm 6m

STAIR RODS, STEP PLATES,

GAS TORCHES, GAS TURNERS, WAX TAPERS, Etc. Etc.,

On hand and for sale by

WILER & MOSS,

MANUFACTURERS,

3 10 1m No. 225 South FIFTH Street.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1870.

$300,000	United States Six Per Cent Loan (lawful money)	$333,375 00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	214,000 00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from Tax)	204,162 50
164,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	168,920 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds.	20,700 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds.	25,250 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Ct. Loan	18,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Ct. Loan	4,200 00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company (250 Shares Stock)	15,000 00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company (100 Shares Stock)	4,300 00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company (30 sh's Stock)	4,000 00
1,650	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	261,650 00
$1,260,150	Par. C'st, $1,264,447·34. M'k't v'l	$1,293·557·00
	Real Estate	56,000·50
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	230,971·27
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	93,375 40
	Stock and Scrip, etc., of sundry corporations, $7950, estimated value	3,212·00
	Cash	142,911 73
		$1,820,727·97

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Joseph H. Seal,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,;	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Hugh Craig,	Spencer McIlvaine,
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Wm. C. Houston,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
H. Frank Robinson,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary.

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE CO.
NEW YORK.

LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-Pres't and Sec'y.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.

JAMES M. LONCACRE,
MANAGER FOR PENNSYLVANIA AND DELAWARE,
Office, 302 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.
H. C. WOOD, Jr., Medical Examiner.
REV. S. POWERS, Special Agent.

Union Mutual Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804.
Fire, Marine, and Inland Insurance.
Office, N. E. Cor. THIRD and WALNUT
LOSSES PAID SINCE FORMATION,
$7,000,000.
ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, JANUARY 1, 1871,
$255,397·89.
RICHARD S. SMITH, President.
JOHN MOSS, Secretary.

People's Fire Insurance Company,
No. 514 WALNUT Street.

CHARTERED 1859.

Fire Insurance at LOWEST RATES consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
NO UNPAID LOSSES.
Assets December 31, 1870 ..... $123,851·78
CHAS. E. BONN, President.
GEO. BUSCH, Jr., Secretary.

FIRE ASSOCIATION
INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820.
OFFICE,
No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY
From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only)
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,705,319·07.

TRUSTEES.

William H. Hamilton,	Charles P. Bower,
John Carrow,	Jesse Lightfoot,
George I. Young,	Robert Shoemaker,
Jos. R. Lyndall,	Peter Armbruster,
Levi P. Coats,	M. H. Dickinson,
Samuel Sparhawk,	Peter Williamson,

Joseph B. Schell.
WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM F. BUTLER, Secretary

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes.
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD Secretary.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full) ..... $200,000·00
CASH Assets, December 1, 1870 ..... $660·388·24

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Naibro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery
John H. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds.
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
HAS. H. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

INSURANCE.

Fire, Inland, and Marine Insurance.

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA,
Incorporated 1794.

CAPITAL $500,000
ASSETS January 1 1871 $3,050,536

Receipts of Premiums, '70 ..... $2,096,154
Interests from Investments, 1870 .. 137,050
$2,233,204

Losses paid in 1870 ..... $1,136,941

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on Philadelphia City Property	$334,950
United States Government Loans	325,932
Pennsylvania State Loans	169,316
Philadelphia City Loans	200,000
New Jersey and other State Loans and City Bonds	225,510
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., other Railroad Mortgage Bonds and Loans	368,245
Philadelphia Bank and other Stocks	62,486
Cash in Bank	281,048
Loans on Collateral Security	31,434
Notes receivable and Marine Premiums unsettled	433,420
Accrued Interest and Premium in course of transmission	53,201
Real estate, Office of the Company	30,000
	$3,050,536

Certificates of Insurance issued, payable in London at the Counting House of Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, PRESIDENT.
CHARLES PLATT, VICE-PRESIDENT.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN,	FRANCIS R. COPE,
SAMUEL W. JONES,	EDW. H. TROTTER,
JOHN A. BROWN,	EDW. S. CLARKE,
CHARLES TAYLOR,	T. CHARLTON HENRY,
AMBROSE WHITE,	ALFRED D. JESSUP,
WILLIAM WELSH,	LOUIS C. MADEIRA,
JOHN MASON,	CHAS. W. CUSHMAN,
GEORGE L. HARRISON,	CLEMENT A. GRISCOM

WILLIAM BROCKIE.

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1871.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '71, $3,087,452·35

CAPITAL ..... $400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS .. 2,687,452·35

INCOME FOR 1871, $1,200,000.
LOSSES PAID IN 1870, $872,881·70.

Losses Paid Since 1829 Nearly $6,000,000.

The Assets of the "FRANKLIN" are all invested in solid securities (over $2,750,000 in First Bonds and Mortgages), which are all interest bearing and dividend paying. The Company holds no Bills Receivable taken for Insurances effected.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
John Devereux,	Daniel Haddock,

Franklin A. Comly.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.

ANTHRACITE INSURANCE COMPANY.
INCORPORATED 1854.
CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Office, No. 311 WALNUT Street, between Third and Fourth streets, Philadelphia.
This Company will insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Buildings, Furniture, and Merchandise generally.
Also, Marine Insurance on Vessels, Cargoes, and Freights. Inland Insurance to all parts of the Union.

DIRECTORS.

William Esher,	Lewis Audenreid,
Wm. M. Baird,	John Ketcham,
John R. Blakiston,	J. E. Baum,
W. F. Dean,	John B. Heyl,
Peter Sieger,	Samuel H. Rothermel.

WILLIAM ESHER, President.
WM. F. DEAN, Vice-President.
W. M. SMITH, Secretary.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
Manufacture Plain and Galvanized WROUGHT-IRON PIPE
and Sundries for Gas and Steam Fitters, Plumbers Machinists, Railing Makers, Oil Refiners, etc.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD AND FILBERT STREETS.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
No. 42 N. FIFTH STREET.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-two inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores)

RAILROAD LINES.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 7 A. M., Mail and Accommodation, via Camden and Amboy, and at 3:30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

At 2 and 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 7 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Freehold and Farmingdale.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 5, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Edgewater, Beverly, Delanco, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,

At 7:30 and 9:45 A. M., 1:20, 3:10, 5:30, 6:45 and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11:30 P. M., Line, via Jersey City.

At 7:30 and 9:45 A. M., 1:20, 3:10, 5:30, 6:45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9:45 A. M. 1:20, 6:45 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

Sunday Lines leave at 9:45 A. M., 6:45 P. M., and 12 night.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 6 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 9:30 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12:30, 5:15, and 7:30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2:30, 5:15, 6, and 7:30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

VIA BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Rochester, Syracuse, Great Bend, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE),

VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

At 11 A. M. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

VIA CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.

At 6:45 and 11 A. M., 1, 2:30, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11:30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 6:45 A. M., 2:30 and 6:30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 6:45 and 11 A. M., 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 6:45 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

Dec. 12, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD,

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, MARCH 26, 1870,

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Pittsburg Express	12·11 A. M.
Mail Train	6·00 A. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9·40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10·10 A. M. & 1·10 and 7·10 P. M.	
Fast Line	12·40 P. M.
Erie Express	12·40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10·00 P. M.
Pacific Express	10·00 P. M.
Way Passenger Train	11·10 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only.

Cincinnati Express, Pacific Express, and Erie Mail and Buffalo Express leave daily.

All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9·40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 5·40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7·40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6·00 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8·10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 5·00 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6·40.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	8·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7·00 A. M.
Erie Mail	7·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8·20 A. M. & 3·50 & 6·40 P. M.	
Parkesburg Train	9·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9·50 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·20 P. M.
Erie Express	5·45 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	6·45 P. M.
Pacific Express	3·25 P. M.
Southern Express	6·45 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, JR., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
General Superintendent. Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—The trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	9·40 P. M.
" " Williamsport	7·25 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	7·40 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	12·20 A. M.
" " Williamsport	8·50 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	7·40 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	9·30 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6·35 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven	7·50 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	9·00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	10·05 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6·50 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	9·00 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8·25 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	5·30 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven	8·15 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9·25 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	5·30 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport	12·35 A. M.
" " Sunbury	2·30 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9·40 A. M.

Express, Mail, and Accommodation, east and West, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, October 3, 1870, trains will run as follows:—Leave Philadelphia from depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner Broad street and Washington avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

For Oxford Wednesdays and Saturdays only at 2:30 P. M.

For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays only 2:30 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Port Deposit at 9:25 A. M. and 4:25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

Oxford at 6:05 A. M., 10:35 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. Sundays at 5:30 P. M. only.

Chadd's Ford at 7:26 A. M., 11:58 A. M., 3:55 P. M., and 6:49 P. M. Sundays 6:49 P. M. only.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.

Depot—THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

Until further notice trains will Leave and Arrive as follows:—

TRAINS LEAVE.

Reading and Allentown Way	7·30 a. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	8·30 a. m.
Philadelphia and Pottsville W. Tr'n	12·30 p. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	3·30 p. m.
Pottstown Accommodation	4·30 p. m.
Reading and Pottsville Accommodation	5·15 p. m.

ON SUNDAYS.

To Reading	8·00 a. m.
To Pottsville	3·15 p. m.

TRAINS ARRIVE.

Pottstown Accommodation	8·45 a. m.
Reading and Pottsville Accommodation	10·20 a. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	1·00 p. m.
Philadelphia and Pottsville W. Tr'n	4·30 p. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	6·15 p. m.
Harrisburg, Pottsville, and Allentown Accommodation	9·10 p. m.

ON SUNDAYS.

From Pottsville	12·35 a. m.
From Reading	7·15 p. m.

The Sunday trains connect with similar trains on the Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

For Downingtown and points on Chester Valley Railroad take 7·30 a. m., 12·30 and 4·30 p. m.

For Schwenksville and points on Perkiomen Railroad take 7·30 a. m., 12·30 and 4·30 p. m.

For Mt. Pleasant and points on Colebrookdale Railroad take 7·30 a. m. and 4·30 p. m.

New York Express for Pittsburg and West.

Trains leave New York at 9 a. m. and 5 p. m., passing Reading at 1·55 and 10·05 p. m. connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central trains for Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Williamsport, etc.

Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

Trains for New York leave Harrisburg at 3·10 and 8·10 a. m.

Additional train leaves New York for Harrisburg at 12 noon.

For particulars see Guide Books, which can be obtained at No. 811 Chesnut street, and at all stations, without charge.

Season, School, Mileage, and Commutation Tickets at reduced rates, to be had of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, or J. E. Wooten, Assistant Superintendent, Reading.

STREET CARS.—The Thirteenth and Fifteenth, and Race and Vine streets, connecting with other lines, run close to the depot.

Baggage collected and delivered by Dungan's Baggage Express. Orders left at Depot or at No. No. 225 S. Fourth street.

GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN BRANCH.
Depot, Ninth and Green.
ON AND AFTER APRIL 3.

TO GERMANTOWN—6, 7, 7·15, 7·35, 8·30, 9·05, 10, 11 a. m.; 12, noon; 1, 2, 2·30, 3·15, 3·45, 4·05, 4·30, 5·05, 5·10, 5·45, 6, 6·30, 7, 8, 8·15, 9, 10·15, 11, 11·40, 12·30, night.

SUNDAY—7·45, 9·05 a. m.; 12·45, noon; 2·15, 4·05, 5·40, 6·45, 7, and 11·05 p. m.

FROM GERMANTOWN—6, 6·25, 6·50, 7·25, 8·05, 8·10, 8·45, 9, 9·25, 10, 11·05, 11·55 a. m.; 1, 1·55, 3, 3·30, 3·55, 4·45, 5, 5·30, 6, 6·10, 6·40, 7·10, 8, 9·05, 10, 10·30, 11·25 p. m.

SUNDAY—8·10, 9·05 a. m.; 1·05, 2·35, 3, 5·55, 6, 9·50, and 10·20 p. m.

The 8·05 and 9·25 a. m. down trains, and 2·30, 3·45, 5·05, and 5·45 up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

Passengers taking the 6·25 a. m. and 6·10 p. m. trains from Germantown will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

TO CHESNUT HILL—6, 7, 7·35, 9·05, 10, 12 a. m., 2·30, 3·45, 5·05, 5·45, 7, 8, 9, 11, 11·40 p. m.

SUNDAY—7·45, 9·05 a. m., 12·45 noon, 2·15, 5·40, 6·45, 7 p. m.

FROM CHESNUT HILL—6·10, 7·10, 7·50, 8·30, 9·10, 10·50, 11·40 a. m., 1·40, 3·40, 5·45, 6·25, 6·55, 8·50, 10·15, 11·10 p. m.

Sunday—7·50, 8·45 a. m., 12·45, noon, 2·15, 5·40, 9·30, 10 p. m.

TO CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN—6·05, 7·30, 9, and 11·05 a. m., 1·30, 3, 4, 4·40, 5, 11·05, 5·30, 6·15, 8·05, 10·20, and 11·45 p. m.

Sunday—7·30, 9 a. m., 1·30, 3, 7·15, and 9·30 p. m.

FROM NORRISTOWN—5·30, 6·30, 7, 7·40, 8, 9, 11 a. m., 1, 2·30, 3·30, 4·30, 5·05, 6·15, 8, 8·10 p. m.

Sunday—7, 9 a. m., 1·15, 5, 7, 9·30 p. m.

TO MANAYUNK—6·05, 7·30, 9, 10·05, 11·05 a. m, 12·05 noon, 12·45, 1·30, 3, 4, 4·40, 5, 5·30, 6·15, 7·05, 8·05, 9·05, 10·20, 11·45 p. m.

Sunday—7·30, 8, 9, 10 a. m., 12·40 noon, 1·30, 2·10, 3, 4·45, 7·15, 9·30 p. m.

FROM MANAYUNK—6, 6·58, 7·34, 8·05, 8·21, 9·30, 10·45, 11·30 a. m., 1·28, 2·15, 3, 3·58, 5, 5·35, 6·45, 7·45, 8·30, 9·45, 10·30 p. m.

Sunday—7·30, 9, 9·30, 10·50 a. m., 1·30, 1·45, 3·10, 5·30, 6, 7·30, 10 p. m.

PLYMOUTH BRANCH.—Leave Philadelphia at 7·30, 11·05 a. m. and 5 p. m. Leave Orcland at 6·15, 10 a. m., and 3·30 p. m.

Sunday—Leave Philadelphia at 9 a. m. and 7·15 p. m.

Sunday—Leave Orcland at 6·50 a. m. and 4·36 p. m.

The 7·40 a. m. train from Norristown does not stop at Magee's, Pott's Landing, Domino or Schus' Lane.

The 8 a. m. train from Norristown stops at Conshohocken and Manayunk only.

The 4 p. m. train up from Philadelphia is the only train that stops at Domino Lane.

Chester Valley Railroad—Leave Philadelphia at 4·40 p. m. Leave Downingtown at 6·40 a. m.

Phœnixville Train—Leaves Philadelphia at 1·30 p. m. Leaves Phœnixville at 4·30 P. M.

Passengers taking the 7·15 and 7·35 and 6·30 p. m. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connection with trains for New York at Intersection.

The 8·30 a. m., 12·30 and 5 p. m. trains from New York stop at Intersection.

G. A. NICHOLLS,
General Superintendent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect December 19, 1870.

Fifteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7·00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7·35 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, Elmira, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West

8·25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

12 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington

1·15 and 5·20 and 8·15 P. M., for Abington.

1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3·20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Coplay.

4·15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6·20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

11·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM

Bethlehem at 8·55, and 10·25 A. M.; 2·15, 5·35, and 8·25 P. M.

Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 4·40 and 6·35 P. M.

Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

Fort Washington at 9·20 and 11·20 A. M., 3·10 P. M.

Abington at 2·35, 6·55, and 9·35 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·00 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 108 S. Fifth street.

Dec. 19, 1870. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, October 17, 1870, Trains will leave and arrive at the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA

For West Chester at 7·45 and 11·20 A. M., 2·30, 6·15, and 11·20 P. M. Stops at all stations.

For West Chester at 4·40 P. M. This train stops only at stations between Media and West Chester (Greenwood excepted).

For B. C. Junction at 4·10 P. M. Stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA

From West Chester at 6·30 and 10·45 A. M., 1·55, 4·55, and 6·55 P. M. Stops at all stations.

From West Chester at 7·55 A. M. This train stops only at stations between West Chester and Media (Greenwood excepted).

From B. C. Junction at 8·40 A. M. Stops at all stations.

ON SUNDAY.—Leave Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M. and 2 P. M. Leave West Chester at 7·55 A. M. and 4 P. M.

W. C. WHEELER, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—

TIME TABLE.

COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Wash

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

"PESACH."

The Jewish Feast of the Passover To-night.

To-night the Jewish people of this city will assemble in their synagogues to perform the first public service connected with the annual celebration of the Feast of the Passover. This day corresponds with the "Fourteenth day of the month," Nissan, upon which, by Exodus xii, 6, the people were commanded through Moses to commence the practical celebration of the festival by the slaughter of the Paschal Lamb. Succeeding the slaughter follows the injunction of his blood, sprinkling on the doorposts, and the preparation of his flesh, and the method of partaking of it with unleavened bread and bitter herbs. The special command is also given that it shall be eaten "in haste, for it is the Lord's Passover;" and the explanation follows that on that night the Angel of God would pass over the land of Egypt, and slay the first born of the Egyptians, but spare the houses of the Israelites.

At the conclusion of the Synagogical ritual service, the congregation retire to their homes, where the whole family assemble at the table, together with man servant and maid servant, provided he or she be Jewish; the master of the house chants the Biblical description of the delivery of the "Children of Israel out of the land of Egypt and out of the House of Bondage." Together with this there is also chanted various rabbinical comments on the history of the deliverance, which is incorporated in the text of the service.

At this ceremony there still appears on Jewish tables the remnants of a Paschal Lamb, and the bitter herbs enjoined in Exodus. So far our Jewish fellow-citizens abide with the text. But here they generally leave it, and instead of eating the lamb roast with a fire, his head with his legs, and with the purtenance thereof, "and with their loins girded, their shoes on their feet, their staves in their hands, and in haste," it has become the custom for the partakers of the Paschal meal to ungird the loins, robe themselves easily and comfortably in dressing gown and slippers and velvet skull-cap, and without any haste at all pass through the no very difficult ordeal of partaking of a well-prepared meal. Prayer by the master of the house follows, and the whole family and domestics sit at the table, singing and chanting Hebrew psalms and hymns till a late hour.

The Jew on this night endeavors as much as possible to go back mentally 3500 years, and picture to his mind's eye that he himself walked dryshod across the Red Sea. To this, among other things, may be attributed the presence of the domestic on an equality with himself at his table. The night which he commemorates, they were all escaped bondmen and bondwomen alike, and the night on which he commemorates it, they are all free alike, and although the same services are repeated the succeeding nights and day, it may be stated that the Passover ends at sundown on the first day. The institution of the festival was for the purpose of reminding the Jews perpetually of the "passing over" the houses of the Egyptians, and the slaying of the first-born. The Hebrew word "Pesach" comes from a root meaning "to pass over and spare," "to spare." Besides, the angel of God passed over during the night of one day, and did not occupy seven days in its passage.

THE COAL TONNAGE of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad and branches for the week ending Saturday, April 1, 1871, was as follows:—

	Total for Week.	Same week last year	Increase and Decrease.
Passing over Main Line and Lebanon Valley Branch	20,713 03	84,507 10	d63,794 07
For shipment by Canal	4,785 02	2,460 11	2,324 11
Shipped Westward via N. Central Railroad	10,674 16	2,078 12	8,596 04
Shipped West or South from Pine Grove	989 04	567 17	421 07
Consumed on Laterals	1,834 00	2,629 14	4795 14
Lehigh and Wyoming Coal	32 07	200 00	4167 13
Total Anth. paying freight	39,028 12	92,442 04	d53,413 12
Bituminous	14,291 02	9,556 14	4,734 08
Total all kinds paying freight	53,319 14	102,000 18	d48,681 04
Coal for Company's use	4,938 09	8,076 16	931 13
Total tonnage for week	58,258 03	110,077 04	d47,749 15
Previously U. S. year	814,085 12	967,692 09	d123,626 17
Total to date	902,923 15	1,077,769 03	d174,346 08

SHIPPED BY CANAL.

From Schuylkill Haven	1,935 00	7,798 02	d5,863 02
From Port Clinton	1,940 00	370 00	570 00
Total tonnage for week	3,875 00	8,168 02	d5,197 02
Previously this year	37,000 17	36,579 02	421 15
Total to date	40,875 17	44,747 04	4,711 07

ANOTHER OYSTER WAR.—August Bush is not a jolly but a sanguinary oysterman. A few days ago he entered into an agreement with James Farroll, the proprietor of an oyster-boat, to go fishing down the bay. The craft is now lying at Spruce street wharf, and at 8 o'clock this morning the parties above named became engaged in a wrangle about some matters. Bush, to cut the matter short, cut Farroll with a large knife in five or six different places, badly hacking but not dangerously wounding that individual. Bush was taken in charge by a policeman, and brought before Alderman Delaney. The magistrate committed the defendant in default of $1000 bail. Farroll's residence is at Swanson and Queen streets. He was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

PAY YOUR MONEY FIRST.—In view of recent losses in letting the Town Hall of Germantown for amusements, the following *ultimatum* has been issued to the Janitor by the Commissioner of City Property:—

"PHILADELPHIA, April 3, 1871.—William Hergesheimer—Dear Sir:—I have been directed by the commissioner to inform you that hereafter when application is made for renting the room in Town Hall, you are to receive the money before opening the Hall. Yours respectfully,

"H. C. PUGH, Clerk."

"BIRDS OF THE WORLD."—The study of the habits and forms of the bird creation has always been attractive to the lovers of the beautiful. It will be a pleasure to such to learn that Mr. Blair has completed his series of studies, with appropriate scenery, entitled "Birds of the World." Nearly two years have been spent in bringing this work of art to its present state, and it is a source of gratification to be able to announce its early exhibition.

THE CENTENNIAL COMMITTEE OF THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.—To-day at two o'clock the visiting Centennial Committee from the Virginia Legislature will be conducted to Carpenters' Hall, and after inspecting it will meet with the committee of Councils in Council Chambers at four o'clock for the transaction of the business for which the visit has been made. A banquet will be tendered the guests this evening at the Continental.

"PONEYVILLE LECTURES."—W. L. Dennis, Esq., a well-known lawyer of this city, is a brilliant and humorous delineator of the oddities of men. In his new lecture, which he will deliver at Concert Hall on Friday evening, he will bring all his powers of wit to bear upon the celebrities of the Poneyville bar. Tickets and reserved seats can be secured at the music store of Gould & Fischer.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mrs. Mary Foley, a very worthy, estimable woman, died this morning about 6 o'clock at her residence in Cantrell street, above Ninth. She was about, attending to her duties as usual, yesterday, apparently in good health, was seized with violent hemorrhage of the lungs, and died in an hour.

A PHILADELPHIAN IN LUCK.—Mr. Thomas Ritter, of this city, has been awarded the contract for the construction of a tunnel at Baltimore, connecting the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad with the Northern Central Railroad. The length of the tunnel will be 7400 feet and its cost over $1,000,000.

OWNER WANTED.—Five hides packed in a bag, which had been dropped by thieves at the corner of Second and Gothic streets, and picked up by a policeman of the Third district on Sunday morning last, are now at the station-house, Union Street, below Fourth, awaiting an owner.

COURT-MARTIAL.—This morning the military court for the trial of the men and officers of Company A, 4th Regiment, for disobedience of orders, will assemble at the office of the Military Tax Receiver, to take further testimony in the case.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERY.

The Proceedings of the Adjourned Meeting—Reports of Committees—The Election of Commissioners, Etc.

The adjourned meeting of the Central Presbytery of Philadelphia, continued from yesterday, was held this morning in the West Arch Street Presbyterian Church, Eighteenth and Arch streets, the Moderator, Rev. Mr. Work, in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Revs. Reed, Mutchmore, and Eva, and Elders Combs and Whildin, on the nomination of the Moderator, were appointed the Committee on Conference.

Rev. Mr. Harper was received on letter from another presbytery.

The reports of the standing committees were then received.

The Committee on Publication reported that there had been collected from the various churches during the year for the cause of publication the sum of $827·95. The amount collected last year was $583.

The Committee on Church Extension reported that $9490 had been collected during the year.

The Committee on Church Erection reported that its operations had been interfered with considerably during the year, because it was the memorial year and because so many churches have had projects of erection of their own. For these reasons no report of contributions could be given.

An election for commissioners to the next General Assembly was then entered into. The followed were elected:—

Ministers—Revs. Dr. Reed (alternate, Dr. Mears), Dr. Musgrave (alternate, Dr. Willits), Rev. Mr. Eva (alternate, Dr. Clark).

Laymen—Elders Pollock (alternate, Peiper), McElroy (alternate Gardner), and Whildin (alternate, Lukens).

Permission was given to Mr. William Johnson and others to open a Presbyterian mission Sunday-school on Haverford road, West Philadelphia, and a committee was appointed to visit the school.

A call from the North Broad Street Church to the Rev. Robert M. Harper was read. Permission was given to prosecute it, and it was put into the hands of Mr. Harper.

Mr. Harper said that he accepted the call. A committee was appointed to make arrangements for the installation.

Other business of minor importance occupied the remainder of the session.

DEATH OF A BANK PRESIDENT.—William F. Hughes, the President of the City National Bank, died of pneumonia at half-past 7 o'clock this morning, at his residence, northwest corner of Sixteenth and Chesnut streets. The deceased, being elderly, and in the decline of his physical powers, has been ailing for a year past, but he was not confined to his residence until the past five days, and his illness only compelled him to take to his bed on Monday last. Mr. Hughes had amassed a handsome fortune, having been engaged in business from early manhood. He had been connected with the City National Bank as its President for the past fourteen years, and he was also engaged for a number of years in the sale of baled hay on South Second street. The bank with which he was connected was closed this morning on the receipt of the news of the death of its President.

A HANDSOME MEMORIAL WINDOW.—The vestry of St. Clement's Episcopal Church has passed the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the thanks of this vestry be extended to the Rev. Dr. Stewart for the gift of the very beautiful window over the altar, in memory of his father; and that he be permitted to affix a brass plate to the flange of the window casing, setting forth the object of the memorial.

The window is a fine work of art, made by the Messrs. Mayer & Co., of Munich and London, and represents the Crucifixion. The figure on the cross is drawn after Albert Durer; and the Beloved Disciple and the Blessed Virgin stand on either side of the cross. Besides the beauty of the glass, the picture is remarkable for its delicacy of outline and the harmony of its colors. It can be seen outside when the church is lit up.

IN A WATER STREET DEN.—John Welsh has been residing in Newark, N. J., for some time past, but he paid a visit to this city a few days ago, and during his rambles yesterday he entered a low den on Water street, above Dock, and took a drink. In this delightful place was a woman whose morals, it is alleged, are not of the very first order. Her name is Mary Jane Hagen, and while in conversation with Mr. Welsh she improved the opportunity of stealing $36 from his vest pocket. Mary was arrested, and this morning she was before Alderman Delaney, when the above facts having been testified to, she was held in $500 bail for her appearance at court.

A WESTERN UNION EMPLOYE ARRESTED.—Mr. James L. Grace, in the employ of the Western Union Telegraph Company, was this morning engaged in placing wires on some telegraph poles on Fifteenth street, between Market and Chesnut streets, when he was arrested by High Constable Campbell, who claimed that the company has no authority to erect poles and run wires on that street. Mr. Grace was taken before Alderman Kerr, and was held in bail by that magistrate for a hearing on Saturday next. The superintendent of the company is not in town at present, but will arrive on the day mentioned, when he will produce the necessary papers showing their authority to erect poles on that street.

THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The monthly meeting of this society was held this morning at its rooms, at Ninth and Walnut streets. Henry H. Drayton, Esq., presided.

Dr. Elwyn presented a cane, once the property of the late John S. Skinner, a celebrated writer on agricultural topics. The cane was given to Henry C. Carey, Esq., and he in turn gave it into the hands of the Doctor to present to the society. A vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Carey.

A discussion on dairy topics then ensued, which was terminated by an adjournment.

A WOMAN THROWS HER CHILD DOWN STAIRS.—On Monday last Mary Specketer, whose husband keeps a lager beer saloon at Hancock and Dauphin streets, was intoxicated, and in a fit of drunken spleen she seized her infant child and threw it down a flight of stairs, nearly killing the babe. She then secured a broadaxe, and said that she would cut its head off, and she would undoubtedly have carried the threat into execution had not a neighbor interfered and wrenched the weapon from her hand. The brutal mother this morning was arraigned before Alderman Heins, who sent her to prison.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY THIS EVENING.—This evening a very interesting Sunday-school anniversary will be held in the Second Reformed Church, on Seventh street, above Brown. The occasion is one of a long-continued series which it has been the custom to hold ever since the schools have been in existence. They are always looked forward to with great pleasure by teachers as well as scholars.

MAKING GIRLS DRUNK.—William Armstrong and William Gamble were yesterday held in bail by Alderman Heins for giving liquor to two young girls, thereby making them very drunk. The girls were taken in this condition to the Eleventh District Station House, and locked up until they sobered off. They then told their residence and were sent home. The officers of the Eleventh district arrested the accused.

RUN AWAY.—Mr. Thomas Wood's double team ran away from the front of his residence, Twenty-first and Spring Garden streets yesterday morning. The animals ran as far as Twentieth street, when a lamp-post stopped their progress. The animals were not injured, but the wagon sustained some damage.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Mrs. Collins, an elderly lady, fell down the cellar-stairs of her residence, No. 2044 Rittenhouse street, at 9 o'clock last evening, and from the injuries received died at an early hour this morning.

FELL FROM A SWING.—George McCue, a lad of six years, living at No. 421 Bainbridge street, received severe cuts about the head by falling off a swing last evening.

BEAT AN OFFICER.—William Rice was drunk at Twenty-first and Market streets this morning, and beat Officer Farrell, of the Sixth district. Alderman Jones held the accused to bail.

THE RELIEF.

More Money for the French and German Sufferers.

Anthony J. Drexel, Esq., this morning reports the following additional donations:—

St. John's German Lutheran Church, Rev. A. Spath		$132·41
Collected by Rev. M. Johnston:—		
G. Ullman	$10	
A. Frenkel	1	
Cash	1	
Isaac Wolf	2	
Isaac May	5	
S. Blumenthal	10	
Krieger Brothers	5	
Cash	1	
		35·00
Bunting, Lurborrow & Co		50·00
Lutherbaum Christ Church, Chesnut Hill		6·35
C. H Garcen & Co		50·00
Collected by E. Bradford Clarke:—		
Thompson Black's Son & Co	$25	
E. Bradford Clark	25	
		50·00
Collected by Edward J. Crippen:—		
Cash, A. J. D	$5	
Crippen & Maddock	20	
Pommer & Bro	5	
Thomas F. Brady	5	
Cash, W. C	5	
G. W. Boyer	5	
T. R. P., Cash	5	
Cash	5	
		55·00
Collected by James R. Webb:—		
John Correy	$5	
Mitchell & Fletcher	10	
James R. Webb	10	
		25·00
From Committee on amusements, by John E. McDonough and Jno. Thornley, Esq.		550·00
From E. Moran, Esq., proceeds of exhibition of his painting and sale of the "Relief Ship"		700·00
Previously acknowledged		21,135·50
Total		$22,789·56

CORONER'S INQUESTS.—Deputy Coroner Sees this morning held an inquest at the Morgue in the case of a child, aged two years, named Thomas Surey, who was run over by a cart on Monday afternoon, on Twenty-third street, above Race. The child was playing with others upon the pavement, and as the cart was passing that point, the boy ran out, struck the wheel, was thrown under it, and run over. He died almost instantly. The parents live at No. 2 Ashton place, in the vicinity. A verdict of accidental death was rendered, and the cart-driver was exonerated from all blame.

An inquest was also held in the case of Joseph Coates, aged fifty years, residing at No. 333 Hazzard street, who died on Monday last, at the Episcopal Hospital, from the effects of injuries received by being run over by his own wagon at Second and Germantown road on the 18th ult. The testimony showed that the horse, at the above-named locality, became fractious, and the driver was thrown to the ground and run over. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

A YOUNG FORGER—MONEY FOR A FAST LIFE.—Detective Miller has detected a boyish-looking young gentleman, Charles Greer by name, in a series of forgeries, and has brought him before the bar of justice. Greer lives on Nineteenth street, above Chesnut. He is a student in the law office of George Bulkley, Esq. He forged the signature of S. Ridgway Kennedy to three checks, dated respectively March 31, April 1, and April 3, each for $150. On all of these he obtained money from the Philadelphia Bank, where Mr. Kennedy was a depositor.

In searching his desk at Mr. Bulkley's office, the detective found paper on which young Greer had been practising the signature of Mr. Kennedy, and $200 in money. The offender confessed, and will go below.

JERRY PRIZER, ONE OF THE "PRAIRIE HENS."—Detectives Carlin and Lukens to-day arrested the famous John Prizer, alias "Jerry," alias "Kit." He is charged with having, early on Sunday morning, robbed John De Hart, at his residence, No. 324 North Third street, of $1600 in Government bonds and $110 in currency. Prizer was at one time the leader of that notorious gang of thieves and burglars known as the "Prairie Hens," and has served two terms in prison. He had a hearing this afternoon.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 C & A R bds	84	5 sh Cam & Am	119
$1000 do	84½	100 sh Cata Prf	b60 43¾
$1200 City 6s, New	101¾	15 sh Penna R	62¾
$1000 Pa & N Y C 7s	94½	100 sh Leh N	b60 35¾
$3000 Phila & Et's	86¾	100 do	35¾
5 sh Reading R	53¾	100 do	b60. 36
500 do	53·94	100 do	b30. 36
100 do	54	400 sh Sch N P	2d. 17¼
700 do	b60. 53¾	7 sh Leh Val R	op. 60
700 do	54	10 sh Mor Cl pf	115
100 do	b30. 53·69		

N. Y. MONEY MARKET YESTERDAY.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"The money market was irregular, but fairly active, at five to six per cent. on Government collaterals, and six to seven per cent. on stocks and miscellaneous securities. In view of the low reserve of the banks and the large volume of business at the Stock Exchange, the street was rather more inclined to accept these rates as temporarily just; but borrowers are confident that, with the prospect of a speedy return to the city of the money which went away during the latter portion of last month, in connection with the April settlements in the rural districts, they will be able to obtain money at the figures which prevailed early in March. Prime commercial paper has not been materially affected by the better demand for money, an evidence of the want of faith in the permanency of the present rates for call loans, and the several grades of prime paper are quoted at 6@7 per cent. discount. The leading bankers advanced the rates of foreign exchange, but sales were made on the street at the former figures.

"The advance in foreign exchange induced considerable buying of gold early in the morning, with the effect of producing a rise from 110½ to 110¾. Subsequently the bullish sentiment weakened, and gold declined to 110¾, the quotation standing at one time in the afternoon 110¾@110¾, although it closed at 110¾@110¾.

"The Government list was strong on the reaction in public feeling as to the Treasury programme for the current month, which is now really more acceptable than would have been the startling affair which the rumors of the street had magnified out of the attitude of Mr. Boutwell as regards the money market and the new loan. To-morrow the Assistant Treasurer will initiate the April programme with the purchase of three millions of Five-twenties, for which, it is said, he will pay in legal-tenders, while he will, of course, accept national bank notes for the two millions of gold to be sold on Thursday. The effect will be to add five millions to the legal reserve of the banks. A pursuance of the same policy throughout the month will add eighteen millions to their reserve and enable the banks on the first of May to expand their loans (if so disposed) over seventy millions of dollars. And in this calculation no account is taken of the probable return of the many millions which went away to the country in March and are now coming back to the city again. The chief rise was in the '62, which sold at 113 when gold was at 110½, or only ¼ per cent. less than par in gold.

"The Secretary of the Treasury has ordered the calling in, during the next thirty days, of another instalment of the three per cent. certificates, the amount to be cancelled being three millions of dollars. These obligations bear only three per cent. interest in currency, while the Five-twenties bear six per cent. in gold. Why not apply the three millions to the purchase of the latter, and save three per cent. per annum? Of course the law now requires the purchase of three per cents. as fast as the new banks are organized, but that law was the suggestion of Mr. Boutwell."

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THIRD EDITION

MATTERS AT WASHINGTON.

English Mission and Gen. Schenck.

The San Domingo Report.

The Samana Bay Rental.

The Ku-klux Bill Debate.

Later from Europe.

The Fighting Yesterday

Positions of Both Armies.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc

FROM EUROPE.

The Fighting Yesterday.

LONDON, April 5.—A despatch from Paris says the fighting continued until after 6 o'clock of the evening of the 4th. It is said the Nationals have fortified Moulin and St. Pierre. General Lullier is reported to have escaped from the custody of the Central Committee.

The Paris Boulevards

are crowded with people and present an animated appearance. The cafes are open and omnibuses running through. The shops are all closed. The excitement is intense, but

The City is Quiet.

All foreigners have hoised the flags of their respective countries.

The Rebellion in Marseilles.

A despatch from Marseilles of the 5th says the insurgents in that city are mainly Garibaldians, and nearly all have been arrested.

Positions Held by the Communists.

LONDON, April 5.—A despatch from Paris states that the redoubt and bridge of Neuilly are still held by the Communists.

Mont Valerien

is silent to-day, and should the insurgents remain in their present attitude, and show no signs of surrender, it is said the forts will open fire on the Communists again.

Advantage with the Government.

The advantage still continues with the Government troops at Meudon. Fort d'Issy is still held by the insurgents with great tenacity. The National troops are massed in large numbers between Clamart and Issy. There have been a number of skirmishes, but no general engagement. A battle is hourly expected.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LIVERPOOL, April 5—1:30 P. M.—Beef, 111s.

FRANKFORT, April 5.—United States Bonds, 96¾@96¾ for the issue of 1862.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The San Domingo Report.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The report of the San Domingo Commission was signed by all the commissioners this morning, and will be sent to the President to-day. The report as finally agreed upon makes no recommendation about annexation. When it is sent to Congress it will be accompanied by a message from the President setting forth the President's views, but leaving the matter entirely in the hands of Congress. It is stated that the President, before Congress adjourns, will ask for

An Appropriation of $150,000,

to pay for the annual rent of the Bay of Samana.

The Secretary of State sent to Speaker Blaine to-day a communication calling attention to the fact that under the existing law

General Schenck,

Minister to England, while acting as a member of the Joint High Commission, cannot receive pay as minister, first, because he is not at his post of duty, and second, because he cannot, according to law, receive pay as a member of the Joint High Commission, because no officer can be paid for holding two offices at once.

The communication was accompanied by a bill providing that the law be so amended as to allow General Schenck his pay as minister while serving in this country as a member of the Joint High Commission. The bill and communication were ordered to be printed.

The House has resumed the discussion of

The Ku-klux Bill,

which will continue the entire day. At 1 o'clock the amendments to the bill will be taken up and discussed under the ten minutes' rule. It is not expected that a final vote on the bill will be reached before to-morrow.

Democratic Caucus.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

The Democratic members of the Senate held a caucus this morning, Hon. Fernando Wood in the chair. A general interchange of views was had on the course of action to be taken by the minority as to the various amendments to be proposed to the Ku-klux bill. The greatest harmony and concert of action were reached. They will oppose the amendments generally, as well as the bill itself.

Insanity of the French Minister.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The French Government, it would appear, has been very unfortunate in the selection of ministers to this country. The new Minister, who succeeded Parodol, M. Treilhard, some days ago gave signs of insanity and continued growing worse until last Monday when he was sent to the insane asylum. It is hoped that, with careful treatment, he may recover.

Amendment to the Ku-klux Bill.

At the close of the general debate to-day Mr. Shellabarger offered as a substitute for the second and third sections of his bill the amendment of Mr. Cook, which simply gives the United States Courts jurisdiction over all crimes committed by the Ku-klux, and makes the penalty, on conviction, a fine of not less than five hundred nor more than five thousand dollars and imprisonment for not less than six months nor more than six years.

Naval Orders,

Lieut. Joseph Marttion is ordered to the receiving-ship at New York; Commander John Irwin is detached from command of the Yantic and placed on waiting orders.

KAISER WILLIAM AND CZAR ALEXANDER.

What the Mighty Autocrat of Germany has Got to say to His Brother of Russia.

The following is the translation of Emperor William's letter addressed to the Emperor of Russia, dated Versailles, March 3, 1871:—

Very High and Mighty Emperor, very dear and Beloved Cousin, Brother, Nephew, and Friend:—The events of this day, during which I have reviewed my Guards at the gates of Paris, remind me of the time when, under the command of his Majesty the Emperor Alexander I, and of my father who rests in God, our armies, united by a loyal fraternity of arms entered the capital of the same enemy. It affords, therefore, great satisfaction that your Imperial Majesty has deigned to accept so amicably, in testimony of your sympathy for my army, the title of chief of my 1st Grenadiers of the Guard "Emperor Alexander," which will forever bear the name of the uncle of your Majesty, the Emperor Alexander I, of glorious memory, reposing now in God. With the firm conviction that this brave regiment, which has constantly endeavored to show itself worthy of the august name of its proprietor, will, in the new, honorable distinction which has been conferred upon it, find a stimulus for equality meriting the good graces of your Majesty, I have given orders with regard to the nomination of your Imperial Majesty as chief of this regiment, and I am happy to avail myself of the present opportunity to renew to your Majesty the expression of affectionate esteem and sincere friendship with which I remain your Imperial Majesty's very affectionate cousin, brother, uncle and friend. WILLIAM.

FOURTH EDITION

EVENING EUROPEAN NEWS.

Repairing the Cable.

England and the Indies.

Railroading in the Dominion.

New Jersey Legislature.

Western Municipal Elections

Proceedings of Congress.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Repairs to the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, April 5.—The steamship Scanderia, Captain Halpin, late commander of the Great Eastern, leaves England early in May to repair the Anglo-American cable. With favorable weather that may be expected after reaching the locality of the breaks, there will probably be no difficulty in effecting immediate repairs, as the faults are only in a depth of 120 fathoms.

England and the Indies.

London is now in reliable communication with Singapore, from which point a cable to Hong Kong will be laid next month, and from Hong Kong to Shanghai in June. The Singapore and Australian cable will be laid in November.

Evening Quotations.

LONDON, April 9—4:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 92¾; and for account, 92¾. U. S. bonds of 1862, 93¾; of 1865, old, 92¾; of 1867, 91¾; 10-40s, 89¼.

LIVERPOOL, April 5—4:30 P. M.—Cotton dull and unchanged; uplands, 7¾@7¾d.; Orleans, 7¾@7¾d. Sales to-day 12,000 bales, including 3000 for export and speculation.

ANTWERP, April 5.—Petroleum, 48½f.

FROM THE WEST.

St. Louis Election—A Democratic Result.

ST. LOUIS, April 5.—Nearly accurate returns from all the precincts of the city give Bacon, Dem., for Mayor, 2053 majority. The majorities for other candidates on the ticket range from 1375 to 3326. P. W. Mathias, Dem., for County Treasurer, probably has 3000 majority. Wilson Primm, for Judge of the Criminal Court, had no competitor. Of the twelve Aldermen elected 10 are Democrats, who, with two holding over, will make the City Council a tie.

The School Board will remain Republican. The total vote is less than twenty thousand out of a registration of over twenty-eight thousand. The *Democrat* this morning attributes the defeat of the Republicans mainly to the apathy of the Germans, who largely refrained from voting, and adds, although it has been a defeat, it is pleasing to know that in the heat of the canvass the Republicans have become so firmly welded together as to give an earnest of success in all future contests.

The *Republican*, commenting upon the election, says:—"For this triumph we are indebted not alone to the gallant efforts of the Democracy themselves, but to the substantial aid of the German population, many hundreds of whom, heretofore radical, refusing to obey the leading of politicians, boldly stood forth in support of the recent manly course of their distinguished Senator, and thereby bestowed upon the administration a sharp and well-merited rebuke. The Germans of St. Louis have declared with unmistakable emphasis their endorsement of Senator Schurz and their repudiation of the President and his policy. The moral effect of such a county cannot be overestimated. It will be recognized and appreciated throughout the country, and will exercise a profound influence hereafter in more important struggles."

The *Times* says:—"For the first time in over ten years the city of St. Louis, lately disfranchised and dishonored, elects a Democratic Mayor. The home of Grant repudiates, by a significant majority, the policy of his administration. The great principles which he has abandoned and betrayed have been triumphantly vindicated in the chief city of the West. The voice of St. Louis is the voice of Missouri."

Sedalia, Mo., Election.

The Democrats of Sedalia, Mo., elected their entire ticket yesterday by 75 to 100 majority.

The Democrats of Clinton, Mo., carried their election by three to one.

The Democrats of Chillicothe carried their entire ticket.

The Democratic majority in Springfield, Mo., ranged from 125 to 200.

The Democrats of Warrensburg, for the first time in ten years, won a victory by electing their entire ticket.

St. Paul Election.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 5.—In the city election yesterday William E. Lee, Democrat, was re-elected Mayor by 200 majority. The balance of the ticket was elected by about the same majority.

Minneapolis Election.

In Minneapolis, Minn., the Republicans yesterday elected Mayor E. B. Ames by about 400 majority.

Fire and Loss of Life.

TOPEKA, Kansas, April 4.—The residence of Mortimer Cook was burned this morning. Mr. Cook, who was asleep, with three children, when the house took fire, was awakened by the noise, and passed two of his children out of a window, when he was suffocated by smoke and fainted, and was pulled out of the house by neighbors, leaving a little girl, three years old, who was burned to death.

FROM NEW JERSEY.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

TRENTON, April 5.—The Senate has killed two bills forbidding the manufacture and sale of adulterated liquors. In executive session the Senate has refused to concur in the nomination of the Governor of Alfred Hugg to be Prosecutor of the Pleas for Atlantic county, but confirmed his three other nominations for prosecutors of Bergen, Passaic, and Union counties; also John P. Bonnell to be Harbormaster of Elizabethport, and Charles S. Boggs, Andrew J. Drake, William S. Horner, and Thomas B. Endicott as Pilot Commissioners; also Charles E. Elmer, Anthony Richless, Samuel Lilly, George Vail, and Beach Vanderpool Commissioners for the erection of the new Lunatic Asylum.

The House is acting on the incidental bill, which amounts to $7000. It has struck out several items amounting to about $3000 already; among which is one for $700 for stationery furnished Senators on orders. The Senators will probably return the stationery or pay the bills themselves. Several other items will most likely be stricken out.

FROM THE DOMINION.

Railroad on Prince Edward's Island.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., April 5.—The Railway bill has just passed the Assembly. It authorizes the Government to proceed with the immediate construction of a railroad from Georgetown to Tignish, with branches. This road will traverse the Island from end to end, and must effectually open up every section.

Affairs in Winnipeg.

TORONTO, April 5.—Winnipeg dates to March 18 have been received. The Parliament is in session working harmoniously. The Attorney General is going to introduce a new Supreme Court bill. It is said to be very simple and does not copy the French law of the province. The Indians are looking uneasily for a settlement from the home Government for their lands and cannot understand why something definite is not done.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

The Latest Returns from Connecticut.

"EVENING POST" OFFICE, HARTFORD, April 5.—Our corrected returns give English five plurality. There are slight discrepancies in the votes of two or three towns, but giving English the benefit of the doubt, he cannot have more than fifteen or twenty plurality. There are scattering votes enough to overcome that and send the election to the Legislature.

Obituary.

BOSTON, April 5.—Father Taylor, the venerable minister of the Seamen's Bethel, died at midnight, aged 77.

FROM NEW YORK.

Proposals for Bonds.

NEW YORK, April 5.—There were 28 proposals for bonds to-day, amounting to $10,721,950 at 109·85 to 110·50. The award was $30,000,000 at 109·85. One firm offered $30,000,000 at 109·85, which will no doubt be accepted.

Base Ball.

NEW YORK, April 5.—The Mutual Base Ball Club left to-day for Savannah.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-SECOND TERM—FIRST SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Mr. Patterson, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported and asked present consideration of a bill to pay Hon. R. C. Schenck, Minister to Great Britain, his salary from the date of his appointment, but no additional compensation to be paid him for serving as a member of the Joint High Commission.

Unanimous consent being necessary for the passage of the bill,

Mr. Tipton objected, and the bill went over.

The regular order, Mr. Sherman's resolution for Ku-klux legislation, was proceeded with.

Mr. Casserly said he understood that Senators Pool and Frelinghuysen, who intended to speak, would occupy the floor until 3 o'clock, the time fixed for taking the vote. He therefore suggested that the time be extended until half-past 3 to allow the minority an opportunity to explain amendments. So ordered.

Mr. Pool then addressed the Senate in explanation and defense of his political course, and of the Republican party and administration of North Carolina, in reply to the charges made in the debate by Mr. Blair.

He denounced as basely and maliciously false the charge of Mr. Blair that he (Pool) had issued an address to the negroes of North Carolina, advising them to burn the barns of employers who discharged them, claiming that the address did not bear any such interpretation. He had always advocated a mild and conciliatory policy toward his State, and he would not now employ any other coercive measures than were imperatively required to punish villainous gangs of Democratic secession assassins, with whose deeds the people of North Carolina did not sympathize.

Proceeding further, he argued that while Senators on the Democratic side might have had no intention of protecting murderers, assassins, or criminals of any sort, the tendency of their speeches was to encourage and embolden the Ku-klux, who would be led into the error of believing that they had friends on the Senate floor.

Mr. Bayard here interrupted to say he defied the Senator, Pool, and his colleagues on the floor to lay a finger upon a single word of a speech or report that would justify that Senator's charge. No language more positive, indignant, and unmistakable could be uttered in denunciation of the wrongs complained of than had been used by himself and his Democratic associates. If any encouragement for these outrages was to be found in Congress it was in the unfounded allegations of the senator and those who acted with him.

Mr. Casserly remarked that, so far as he knew, the Democrats of the Senate were unanimously in favor of the investigation into Southern outrages proposed by the House.

Mr. Pool denied having made any charge. He had simply uttered an opinion, as he had a right to do. He now reiterated it, and did not intend to be driven from it by any manifestation of feeling or the words of any Senator.

House.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of State, in which he states that the law provides that "no diplomatic representative shall receive compensation for a time exceeding twenty days while waiting to receive instructions." After that time "no compensation can be paid until he leaves for his post." Another section provides that "no such officers shall receive compensation for the discharge of the duties of another office."

General Schenck, while waiting for instructions, was requested by the President to remain in Washington to act as an American commissioner. The labors of General Schenck are quite as onerous as those of a diplomatic representative. Had he proceeded to London he would have been charged with these duties in that city, and yet it was impossible under the existing law to give him the compensation to which he is entitled.

The Secretary therefore encloses the draft of a bill which authorizes the accounting officer of the Treasury to pay to General Schenck the compensation as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary up to the time when he shall reach his post, notwithstanding his detention in the United States to serve as a member of the Joint Commission, but no pay as such commissioner.

No action was taken on the bill, except to have it printed.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill to enforce the provisions of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, said he recognized in the bill faults which those who had a right to claim its authorship as well as himself were willing to improve by amendment; but he would give his support to the principles on which the bill was founded. It was not necessary to stop to inquire what were the rights secured to American citizens. Gentlemen on both sides had declared they were ready to defend and secure them. There was no doubt whatever that it was necessary to protect citizens of the United States in all their rights, privileges